THE STORY OF THE OLD NORTH STATE

R. D. W. CONNOR

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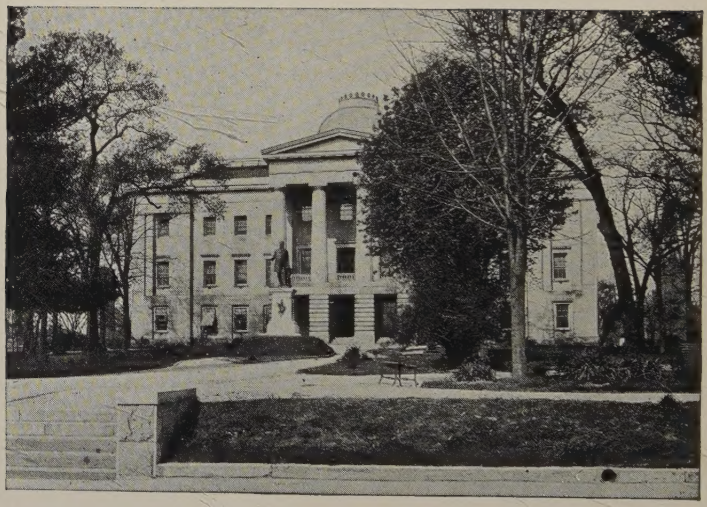

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Story of the Old North State

BY
R. D. W. CONNOR
Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission

Robert 1935 Kimberly
1536

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this little book I have had two objects in view: First, to tell the story of such leading events and characters as come within the understanding of children, that have contributed to the making of North Carolina; second, to interest the children of the state and lead them to desire a larger knowledge of their history. I have had in mind that it is impossible to tell everything about North Carolina, and therefore have tried to avoid killing the spirit under a mass of details. At the same time no details have been omitted essential to an understanding of the story. I have thought of it as a continuous story and have tried to tell it with as few breaks as possible.

I acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance of Mr. Charles L. Coon and Mr. E. C. Brooks in reading and correcting proof. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Ginn & Company for permission to reproduce the illustrations of Colonial Money, the Confederate Monument at Raleigh, the State Seal, and portraits of Wm. R. Davie, John M. Morehead, A. D. Murphey, Jos. Caldwell, and Wm. A. Graham, from "Alderman's Brief History of North Carolina"; and to Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons for the illustrations of St. Paul's Church at Edenton, the Orton House, the Head-

quarters of Lord Cornwallis, and portrait of Hugh Waddell, from their "Historic Towns of the Southern States." In the selection of illustrations I have found the Hall of History at Raleigh an invaluable aid and I desire to acknowledge the great services rendered to the entire state by the director, Colonel Fred A. Olds, through his patriotic zeal in founding and maintaining this interesting collection of historic relics.

R. D. W. Connor.

Raleigh, N. C.

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THE STORY
OF
THE OLD NORTH STATE.

I.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S GREAT PLANS.

Introduction.—Three hundred years ago no white people lived in this beautiful land which we call North Carolina. It was the home only of red Indians and wild animals. Great forests of giant trees covered most of the land. The rest was sandy plains, bare hills, and rocky mountains. Here and there were a few mean huts, called "wigwams," made of sticks and bark and mud. Around them were little patches of poor corn and tobacco and potatoes.

What wonderful changes we see now! The forests have been cut down and where they grew we have pretty towns and busy cities. Humming mills, beautiful homes, fine churches, and pretty school-houses stand where once the cheerless wigwams stood. The sandy plains and bare hills are now covered with growing crops. The savage bear and the cruel wolf are seldom seen, and in their places we have the gentle horse and the useful cow. All these great changes, and many more, have taken place since white men first

came to this country. The story of how all this happened is almost like a fairy tale, except that it is true. We call it "The History of North Carolina."

Sir Walter Raleigh's Plans.—A few years after Columbus discovered America, John Cabot sailed along the eastern coast of North America and claimed all that land for the king of England. But many years passed before any Englishmen thought of coming here to live. The first man who planned to send English settlers to America was Sir Walter Raleigh, a friend of Queen Elizabeth. He wanted to build up colonies in the New World that would help to make England the greatest and richest nation on earth. Queen Elizabeth was pleased with his plans and gladly gave him permission to try them.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Voyage of Amadas and Barlowe.—The first thing he did was to send some men to look at the country and find a good place for a colony. Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe were the captains of this company. They sailed from England April 27, 1584, with two ships, and in July landed on what we now call Roanoke Island in North Carolina.

A Wonderful Story.—When they returned to England they had many wonderful stories to tell. They told of the

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.
1587.

delightful climate, the sweet flowers, the delicious grapes, the tall trees, the beautiful birds, and the strange people. What strange people these were, with red skins, with clothes made of the skins of wild animals, and with wooden bows and arrows! They lived in wigwams, and their largest towns did not have more than thirty wigwams in them.

And what strange things the Indians thought about the white strangers! The white men had no women with them, so the Indians thought they were not born like other men, but had come from the sky. They thought the glasses, and clocks, and guns, and books, that the strangers used, were made by the gods, and that the Englishmen were the favorites of Heaven! When the white men tried to teach them the stories of the Bible, they fell down and worshipped the book itself, kissing and praying to it. But they were gentle and kind, and the Englishmen were pleased with them.

The First Colony.—When the people of England heard this strange story many of them wanted to come at once to the new country. Sir Walter Raleigh called it "Virginia" in honor of Queen Elizabeth, "the virgin Queen." He fitted out a colony of 108 men, with Ralph Lane as governor, who arrived at Roanoke Island in June, 1585. They built a fort which they called "Fort Raleigh." But the men were lazy and would not work. Their food gave out and to save themselves from starving they returned to England. So the colony failed, but they carried back with them three important things which they found here. They were tobacco, Indian corn, and the white potato. Sir

Walter Raleigh had the potato planted in Ireland, where it became so important a food for the Irish people that it is now called the Irish potato. The discovery of these three things was worth all the trouble of the expedition.

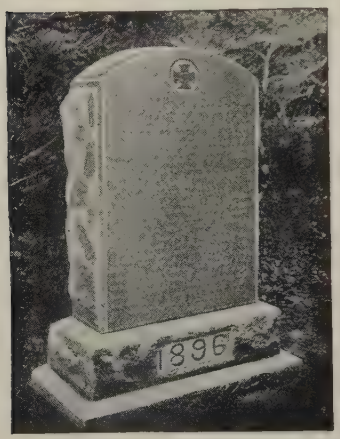
The Lost Colony.—Two years later Raleigh sent out another colony of 133 men and 17 women, under Governor John White. These women were the first English

THE COMING OF THE ENGLISH.
1587.

women ever to land in our country. This colony, too, landed on Roanoke Island. A few days later a little girl was born on this island. She was the granddaughter of Governor White and was the first English child born in the New World. Her mother's name was Eleanor Dare, and she named her little baby "Virginia."

After a few weeks Governor White had to go back to

England for more food. He did not want to go, but he had to do it, and he expected to return to Roanoke Island in a very little while. But two years passed before he could get away from England, and when he got back to Roanoke Island, he found none of the settlers. For a long time he sailed about looking for them, but nowhere were they to be found. To this day nobody knows what became of poor little Virginia Dare and the other colonists.



STONE MARKING SITE OF OLD FORT RALEIGH.

INSCRIPTION.

On this site in July–August, 1585 (O. S.), colonists, sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh, built a fort, called by them "The New Fort in Virginia."

These colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake.

Near this place was born, on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America — daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists, sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587.

On Sunday, August 20, 1587, Virginia Dare was baptised. Manteo, the friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptised on the Sunday preceding. The baptisms are the first known celebrations of a Christian sacrament in the territory of the thirteen original United States.

Croatan.—The only sign of them that Governor White found was the word "CROATAN" carved in large letters on a tree. The colonists had promised him that if they left the island before his return they would leave some sign showing where they had gone. "Croatan" was the name of a friendly tribe of Indians who lived a few miles from Roanoke. Governor White wanted to go to Croatan to search for his little granddaughter, but the captain of the vessel in which

he sailed would not go. So Governor White never knew whether little Virginia Dare was living at Croatan or not.

Many people think that the descendants of little Virginia Dare and the other colonists are living to-day in North Carolina. They believe that the colonists lost all hope of ever again seeing their governor, or any other white people, and that some of them married Croatan Indians. The descendants of these Croatan Indians live to-day in Robeson and Cumberland Counties and many of them have the same names that some of the colonists had. They claim to be descendants of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colonists, but nobody can tell whether this claim is true or not.

Results of Raleigh's Efforts.—Sir Walter Raleigh now had to give up his plan. He had failed with it, but his work did good. He showed the English people the importance of the New World, and not many years passed before John Smith and others took up the work that Raleigh had begun. We ought not to forget the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, for he was a great and good man; and North Carolina has named her capital city in his honor.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Name the rivers and sounds of eastern North Carolina. Tell what body of water each river empties into. What bodies of water surround Roanoke Island? What is the name of the county that the island is in? Why do you think it was given this name?

REVIEW.—Tell in your own words about—

1. North Carolina three hundred years ago.
2. The changes we see now.
3. Sir Walter Raleigh's plans.

4. The first men he sent here.
5. What they found.
6. The first colony, and why it failed.
7. Virginia Dare.
8. The good that came from Raleigh's plans.

II.

A ROYAL GIFT.

The First Settlers.—Twenty-two years after the loss of little Virginia Dare a colony was settled at Jamestown in Virginia. This was also the real beginning of North Carolina, for the first settlers who came to North Carolina to stay came from Virginia. In those days most of the travelling was done by water because there were no roads through the new settlements. It was by water, too, that the planters carried their products to market. Then, too, the bottom-lands were richer than the up-lands. For these reasons farms along the banks of creeks and rivers and sounds were most sought after, and in those days when there was land enough for all, the settlers would have none but the

INDIANS COOKING FISH.
1587.

best. It was not many years before the best bottom-lands around Jamestown were settled and new settlers began to look for such plantations elsewhere. They found the best of these along the shores of Albemarle Sound.

The first of these settlers to come into North Carolina that we know anything about was Roger Green, who came about the year 1653. A few years later George Durant and others came, and in a short time several families were scattered along the shores of Albemarle Sound and the rivers that empty into it. Some of Durant's companions were John Battle, Thomas Relfe, Roger Williams, Thomas Jarvis, John Harvey and John Jenkins, and many of their descendants live in North Carolina to-day.

George Durant spent two years exploring the region before he found a place to suit him. On March 1, 1661, he bought a tract of land from Kilcocanen, king of the Yeopim Indians. The deed for this land, signed by Kilcocanen, is the oldest grant of land in North Carolina of which we have a copy. Durant's tract is still known as "Durant's Neck." Other settlers followed these leaders and in a few years the ring of the white man's axe became a familiar sound in the wild woods of Carolina.

Grant to the Lords Proprietors.—At this time Charles II. was king of England. In his kingdom there were eight noblemen whom he wished to reward for help they had given him. So he decided to give them a large body of land in America. This was a cheap way for him to pay his debts, for the land cost him nothing. He had a paper

written, called a "charter," giving to these noblemen all the land in North America between Florida and Virginia, and from the Atlantic Ocean as far westward as land went; nobody knew how far that was. This territory was called "Carolina" * in honor of the king; and the noblemen were called "The Lords Proprietors of Carolina." Power was given to them to set up a government in their territory and to send settlers to it. They expected to sell or rent the land and hoped to make a great deal of money in this way.†

Settlers on the Cape Fear.—While George Durant was looking for a good place to build his cabin on the Albemarle, other settlers were seeking homes on the Cape Fear. The first attempt to settle this region was made in 1660 by men from New England. Their efforts were a total failure and they quickly abandoned the settlement. Three years passed before any other white men came to the Cape Fear. This time they did not come either from New England or from Old England. Far away to the South in the Caribbean Sea is a little island called Barbados. It belongs to England and in 1660 several hundred Englishmen lived on it who had fled there during a great civil war in England. They were not pleased with their situation and decided to seek homes elsewhere.

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* From the Latin "Carolus," for Charles.

† They were: George Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; Anthony Ashley Cooper; Lord Craven; Lord Berkeley; Sir William Berkeley; Sir George Carteret; and Sir John Colleton.

When they learned that the king had given Carolina to the lords proprietors they sent to England to ask permission to settle in that province. The lords proprietors gladly gave their consent. Two parties sailed from Barbados for the Cape Fear, one before they heard from the lords proprietors, another afterwards. The first party landed about twenty miles above the mouth of the river

INDIANS MAKING A CANOE.
1587.

and built a town which, in honor of the king, they called Charles Town. The second party was led by Sir John Yeamans, who had been appointed governor. The settlement was called Clarendon County. Soon after his arrival Sir John Yeamans, like John White, had to return to Barbados for supplies, and like John White never returned.

After about two years the settlers grew tired of their situation and abandoned the settlement. Some sailed away to Boston, some to Virginia, and others to the Albemarle colony.

For more than fifty years the beautiful Cape Fear region was left to wild beasts and savage red men. Sixty years later Sir John Yeamans' grandson, Colonel Maurice Moore, made the first permanent settlement on the Cape Fear.

The Early Government.—At first the colony had a very simple government. The governor was selected by the lords proprietors. He had twelve men to help him, who were called the council. The laws for the colony were passed by the assembly, which was made up of the governor, the council, and certain men elected by the people themselves. The first assembly met about the year 1664 and passed the first laws.

The first governor was William Drummond, a good man who was appointed in 1664. After Governor Drummond left North Carolina he went to Virginia and took part in Bacon's rebellion. This made old Governor Berkeley of Virginia furious, and when Drummond was captured and carried before him, he said:

"Mr. Drummond, you are very welcome. I am more glad to see you than any other man in Virginia. Mr. Drummond, you shall be hanged in half an hour." And sure enough, the old tyrant had him hanged.

The Fundamental Constitutions.—The people liked their government because they had a voice in it. The lords

proprietors did not like it, for the same reason. So they had a very learned man in England, named John Locke, prepare another plan, which was called by a very big name—"The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina." This plan took the power away from the people and gave it to a few wealthy men who were made noblemen. But when the lords proprietors tried to make the people use this plan they would not do it. It caused nothing but trouble and disorder, and after a few years the proprietors were forced to give it up. The people of North Carolina would have no government except one in which they had a voice.

The Governors and the People.—Much trouble was caused by the kind of men the proprietors sent out to be governors. Many of them were bad men who cared nothing for the people. They came to the colony expecting to get rich, and did not care how they did it. But the people would not stand their evil ways. Several times they rose against their governors and drove them out of the province or imprisoned them. Governor Spotswood of Virginia said the people of North Carolina were so used to turning out their governors that they thought they had a right to do so. This was not because the people were disorderly, but because they loved liberty and hated tyranny. When they had good governors like Drummond things went well in the province; but when bad men were sent to govern them the people did not rest until they got rid of them.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Albemarle Sound. Can you tell why it was so named? Name the rivers that flow into it. Find on the

map the counties of Craven, Hyde, and Carteret. Tell how they got their names.

REVIEW.—Tell about—

1. The first settlement of North Carolina.
2. How the king paid his debts.
3. The settlement of the Cape Fear.
4. How the colony was governed.
5. The story of the first governor.
6. John Locke's plan.
7. How the governors were treated, and why.

III.

REBELLIONS AND WARS.

Culpepper's Rebellion.—The year 1677 was a bad year in North Carolina. This was caused by two laws passed in England, and by one of the officers whom the lords proprietors sent to North Carolina. The laws required the planters to pay a tax on all the tobacco shipped out of the colony, and compelled them to do all their trading with English merchants. This was a hardship for the planters, because they had no money to pay the taxes, and their harbors were too shallow for big ocean vessels which could carry their products to England.

These two laws made the people of Albemarle very angry. What right, they asked, had those men away across the sea to break up their trade with New England and to take their money without their consent? They said such

laws were not good laws; the people had nothing to do with making them, and they were not going to obey them.

So when the proprietors sent Thomas Miller to collect the taxes and to put a stop to the trade with the Yankees, the people told him plainly they would resist him. But he got together some men whom he armed with guns and pistols and seized several thousand pounds of tobacco that belonged to the planters. Then he tried to seize a ship that had come from New England to trade, and to imprison the captain. But the people led by George Durant and John Culpepper resisted him. Then Miller tried to arrest Durant; but the people turned tables on him. They seized their guns, arrested Miller, and locked him up in a log prison. But he broke out of this and fled to England. Then the people made one of their own men governor, and for two years they were not bothered by the lords proprietors. This rebellion is called "Culpepper's Rebellion," after John Culpepper, one of the leaders.

Seth Sothel.—The lords proprietors now thought that if one of them came over to be governor the people would obey him. So they sent Seth Sothel, who had bought the share of Lord Clarendon. But Sothel turned out to be the worst governor and the most wicked man that ever ruled in North Carolina. He was a drunkard, a robber, and a tyrant. Finally the people could stand him no longer; they arrested him, tried him for his crimes, and drove him out of the province.

George Durant.—The man who led the people in their

rebellion against this tyrant was George Durant. We have already learned how he came from Virginia and settled on the banks of the Albemarle Sound. He early became the leader of the little settlement. After he had driven Miller out of the province, during Culpepper's Rebellion, he controlled the government for two years. These were years of peace and happiness. Then Seth Sothel came and proved to be a tyrant. He had no respect for laws, nor for other men's property, nor for their liberty. It was George Durant who led the rebellion against him, too, seized him, threw him into prison, and finally drove him out of the colony.

When we come to read about the great Revolution we shall find that George Durant fought against the same kind of tyranny that the leaders in that great war for independence rebelled against. But the colony was small in Durant's day and his work did not attract much attention; still he fought the battles of freedom and should be remembered as a true North Carolina patriot.

The Cary Rebellion.—For a little while after this the people lived quietly. But it was not long before another law, passed in England, caused trouble worse than the Culpepper Rebellion. This was a law that required all the people to take an oath to obey the Princess Anne as queen of England. Everybody was willing for her to be queen, but there were many people in North Carolina, called Quakers, who thought it a sin to take an oath. When the governor tried to make them obey the law, they had him turned out and Thomas Cary put in his place. But after

Cary got the office he was unfaithful to his friends and tried to make them take the oath. Then they turned him out and put in William Glover. But this did not help them any, for Glover, too, said they must obey the law. They were now so angry that they tried to get rid of him and put in Cary again, but Glover would not give up, and so both men claimed to be governor. This led to a long dispute; both sides took up arms, and the colony was kept in great disorder.

The lords proprietors then sent over a cousin of the queen to be governor. His name was Edward Hyde. Glover and his friends yielded to Hyde, but Cary led a rebellion against him. For a long time he and his men kept the colony in terror, but finally the governor of Virginia sent some soldiers to help Governor Hyde, and Cary was beaten. He fled to England, and this put an end to the rebellion.

This rebellion was a bad thing for North Carolina. Crops were destroyed, plantations ruined, houses burned, and many people suffered for food. But worse than all these were the hatred and distrust that half the people felt for the other half. We shall now see how this led to a terrible thing in North Carolina.

The Great Indian War.—It would be pleasant if we could leave out the story that we are now to read. But this cannot be done, for it teaches us two good lessons. First, we learn the evil that always comes from quarrels and hatred. Second, we learn that the strong races

of men ought to treat the weaker races justly and kindly.

We think of the Indians as cruel and savage, and so they were toward their enemies. But we have learned that the first Englishmen who came to our land found them gentle and peaceable. Who knows but that they might have remained so if they had been treated kindly and justly? But the white men did not do this; they took the Indians' lands without paying for them; they drove them away from their hunting-grounds and their homes; they even sold some of them into slavery.

All these things made the proud Indians hate the whites, and for years they waited patiently for a chance to destroy them. And now when they saw the whites quarrelling and fighting among themselves, they thought their time had come. So they planned to strike a blow that would destroy all their white enemies at one time. No longer gentle and peaceful, they now became cruel and fierce.

The leader in their plan was Hancock, chief of the powerful tribe of Tuscaroras. He invited all the other Indians to join him. There was one powerful chief, named Tom Blunt, who remained the true friend of the whites, but nearly all the other Indians in the province joined Hancock. There were altogether about sixteen hundred warriors.

A Terrible Morning.—They planned to attack the settlers at sunrise, September 22, 1711. Everything was done so quietly and so secretly that the white people slept

peacefully through the night before without dreaming of their danger. What a terrible morning was coming to them! As the sun rose over the tree tops their blood was frozen in their veins at the awful war-whoops of the savages. Hundreds of them in their hideous black and red war paint poured out of the woods on all sides. Within less than two hours they had cruelly murdered more than one hundred and thirty people. They spared nobody—old men and young babies fell beneath their bloody tomahawks. For three days the awful work of burning and slaying went on, until the whole southern part of the province along the Pamlico and Neuse rivers was a scene of blood and ashes.

Help from South Carolina.—Governor Hyde did all that could be done to stop the awful work. But so many people had been killed, so many fled from the province, and so many of the Cary men would not help because they hated Governor Hyde, that he could not get men enough in North Carolina to meet the Indians. He had to ask Virginia and South Carolina for help. Virginia sent none, but South Carolina sent an army of white men and South Carolina Indians under command of the brave Colonel John Barnwell. After a long march of nearly three hundred miles through pathless forests they were joined by the few men Governor Hyde had raised in North Carolina. Then they attacked the Indians and defeated them in two great battles, one near New Bern and the other near where Snow Hill is now.

Later another army under the gallant Colonel James Moore came from South Carolina. In March, 1713, they attacked the Indians in one of their forts on Contentnea Creek, killed four hundred of them, and took as many more prisoners. This was one of the hardest battles ever fought with the Indians. It broke the power of the Tuscaroras and drove them out of North Carolina forever. The other tribes were too weak to keep up the war by themselves and were glad to make peace.

The Indians had been severely punished: hundreds of them had been killed in battle; as many more had been sent into South Carolina and sold as slaves; their forts had been destroyed, and their crops and wigwams burned. They were never again strong enough to injure the settlers in eastern North Carolina.

North Carolina soon afterwards returned the help that South Carolina had given. The Indians there made war on the whites, and North Carolina sent soldiers to help her South Carolina friends.

Robbers of the Sea.—After this there was no longer any danger from the Indians, but other enemies just as cruel as the red men now began to give trouble along our coast. These were pirates, or sea-robbers. Many thousands of these daring men in their fast ships sailed our southern seas during the early years of our history. They captured hundreds of merchant vessels, plundered their cargoes and murdered their crews. Sometimes they even captured whole towns and villages. Many horrible stories are told

of their cruelty. When war vessels were sent after them they fled to the sounds and creeks and rivers where the waters were often too shallow for the war-ships to follow. Pamlico and Albemarle sounds and Cape Fear River were the scenes of many of their cruel deeds.

Blackbeard the Terrible.—Two of the most famous of these pirates, who spent much of their time in our sounds and rivers, were Edward Teach and Stede Bonnet. No crueller or more reckless men ever trod the deck of a ship or sent a ship's crew to the bottom.

MERCHANT VESSEL ATTACKED BY A PIRATE.

Teach was called "Blackbeard," because of the black bushy whiskers that covered his face. He began his career of crime about the year 1716, and was often in the quiet waters of Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Finally the king offered to pardon all the pirates who would surrender and lead honest lives. Blackbeard pretended that he would do so; he was pardoned, and settled at Bath. But growing tired of his quiet life in a very short time, he again

raised his black flag, hoisted his sails, and sailed away to become once more the terror of the seas. But in 1718 Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, sent Lieutenant Maynard, a brave naval officer, in search of Blackbeard. He found the pirate in Ocracoke Inlet, and the gallant officer proved more than a match for the desperate robber. After one of the hottest sea fights in the history of our country Blackbeard was killed and his infamous crew captured. For many years "Blackbeard, the pirate," was "a name with which mothers and nurses were wont to tame froward children."

Stede Bonnet, the Pirate of the Cape Fear.—Stede Bonnet, Blackbeard's companion, was an educated man, had been a major in the English army, and was wealthy. Everybody thought well of him, when suddenly he turned pirate, joined Blackbeard, and soon made his name a terror in the South Atlantic. After one of his cruises in Delaware Bay, he returned to Cape Fear River to repair his fleet, and get ready for another expedition of plunder and rapine. But the governor of South Carolina, learning that he was in the Cape Fear, sent Captain William Rhett to capture him. Bonnet fought bravely, but was forced to surrender. He was taken to Charleston, and hanged.

The End of Piracy.—The death of these two leaders was a great blow to piracy along our coast. Gradually the government cleared our seas of the robbers, and by 1730 the coast of North Carolina was free from them. For many years afterward, by many a village fireside, stories of great

treasure, buried by the pirates along the banks of the rivers and sounds, amused simple people; and many a greedy spade, in the hours of the night, searched the sand-banks in vain for the gold of Blackbeard and his fellow robbers.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find the Pamlico and Neuse rivers; Ocracoke Inlet; New Bern; Snow Hill; Contentnea Creek.

REVIEW.—

1. What were the causes of Culpepper's Rebellion?
2. Tell about the rebellion.
3. Who was Seth Sothel?
4. Tell something about George Durant.
5. What were the causes of Cary's Rebellion?
6. Tell the story of it.
7. Why did the Indians make war on the whites?
8. Tell how the Indians fought.
9. How were they beaten?
10. What lessons does this war teach?
11. Tell the story of Blackbeard; of Stede Bonnet.

IV.

HOW THE COLONY GREW.

Slow Growth of North Carolina.—After the Indian war there was peace in North Carolina for a long time. But it was several years before the colony got over the evils of rebellions and wars, and its growth was very slow. There were several other causes of this. The lords proprietors were more interested in South Carolina than in North Carolina, and did very little to help the latter. Many of the governors whom they sent over to this colony were weak

men, and some were bad men. They were not able to keep order in the province, or to protect the lives and property of peaceful people. Many settlers who would have liked to come to North Carolina would not do so. Then, too, the kings of England were sorry that King Charles had given away such a large country, and they did all they could to make the colonies of the proprietors failures, so the proprietors would be willing to give up their charters.

Besides these things, the coast of North Carolina was dangerous for ships, and there were no deep harbors. So large vessels could not come into the ports of the colony, and the only way the people had to trade with Europe was through the ports of Virginia and South Carolina. But in those early days Virginia was not as good a neighbor as she is to-day, and her assembly passed laws to keep North Carolina planters from shipping their tobacco from her ports. So the planters had to sell their products to New England traders and buy their goods from them; this caused them to have to pay more for what they bought and get less for what they sold than the people of the other colonies. For many years these things kept North Carolina from growing very fast. Nearly thirty years passed before there were five thousand people in the province; and over forty years before a town was built.

Colonial Towns: Bath.—Soon after Culpepper's Rebellion some settlers came down from Virginia and built homes on the banks of Pamlico River. They were not Englishmen, like the Albemarle settlers; they were Frenchmen who had

been driven away from their homes in France because they would not worship God in the same way the French king did. We call them Huguenots. They were brave men who chose to live in the wilderness among savages and wild beasts rather than give up their religion. Other people followed them to Pamlico, and soon there were enough people to make a little town which was begun in 1705. It was called Bath and was the first town in North Carolina. It

THE CHURCH AT BATH. THE OLDEST CHURCH IN NORTH CAROLINA.

never became more than a sleepy little village, yet it has an interesting story. It was the first capital of the province, and the home of some of the early governors. Other famous men lived there, among them the terrible pirate Blackbeard, whose cruel deeds have made him famous. In this little town, too, was the first public library in North Carolina. And here stands the oldest church now in the State.

Edenton. —A few years later the second town was laid

off. This was on Chowan River, beautifully situated at the head of a little bay on the upper end of Albemarle Sound. It was named Edenton in honor of Charles Eden, governor of the colony. Edenton was a good place for trade; it soon outgrew Bath, and was for a long time the chief town in the province. We shall hear more of Edenton and its great men before we have finished this story.

New Bern.—But just as Edenton outgrew Bath, so another town, younger than either, soon outgrew Edenton, and became the capital of the province. The settlers of this town were brave, hard-working Germans and Swiss, who were brought to America by a Swiss gentleman from the city of Bern. His name was Christopher de Graffenried. These people settled on a narrow strip of land between the Neuse and Trent rivers. They called their settlement New Bern, in honor of De Graffenried's native city. During the Indian war the little settlement was nearly destroyed. But after the war was over the people went to work harder than ever, cleared away the ashes of their burned huts, built new ones, and soon became a busy, happy little settlement. New Bern was made into a town, and in a few years came to be the chief town in the province. To-day New Bern is a pretty, busy little city.

Thomas Pollock.—New Bern was built on lands belonging to Colonel Thomas Pollock, and the town was laid off by him. For many years he was the leading man in the province. He came to North Carolina from Scotland, and had not been here long before he had to oppose the

tyranny of Seth Sothel. The tyrant flew into a rage and threw Pollock into prison. After his release he helped to build St. Paul's church at Edenton, the first church in the province, and for many years he was a member of the vestry. During the Cary Rebellion he did more than any other man to help Governor Hyde, and after Governor Hyde's

A COLONIAL CHURCH.
St. Paul's Church, Edenton. Begun 1736.

death he was made president of the council and acted as governor. He proved himself to be one of the best governors during our colonial history. He found the people divided and distrusting each other, but he united them and made them forget their quarrels. "Thanks be to God we have no disturbance among us," wrote a clergyman from

Edenton, "but all people's hearts unite and every member of the government is as happy as the times will admit of under the wise and prudent administration of our good president." It was Pollock who made the treaty of peace with King Blunt which perhaps saved the province during the terrible Indian war. When there was no money to pay soldiers and buy food and clothing, he used his own money. He used his own money, too, to help De Graffenried to settle his Swiss and Germans at New Bern.

Wilmington.—Not many years later another town was laid off that became the largest town in North Carolina. We have seen that little by little settlers pushed farther and farther southward. First they built homes on the Albemarle; then on the Pamlico; and then on the Neuse. Now the ring of their axes began to break the long silence of the Cape Fear. It is interesting to know that the man who led settlers to the Cape Fear was a brother of the brave Colonel Moore who had saved North Carolina from the Indians. His name was Maurice Moore, and it was he whom North Carolina sent to South Carolina to help that colony against the Indians. It was perhaps while he was fighting these Indians that he noticed what rich rice lands lay along the Cape Fear. In 1725 he bought several hundred acres there and settled on them. A number of his friends followed him, and the same year he laid off three hundred and sixty acres of land on the west bank of the river for a town. He called the town Brunswick. If we look on the map of North Carolina to-day we shall not find Brunswick.

The reason is that six years after it was laid off another town was begun sixteen miles farther up the river, and grew so much faster that Brunswick fell behind and finally was deserted. The name of the new town was Newton; but in 1739 it was changed to Wilmington.

An Old Quarrel Settled.—Soon after Maurice Moore moved to the Cape Fear an important event happened in the northern part of the colony. For many years there had been a dispute between Virginia and North Carolina about the boundary line between the two colonies, and sometimes it almost led to blows. Finally each colony appointed men to settle on a line. These men were called "commissioners." They had a hard task, for they had to cut through dense forests and wade through swamps and across broad rivers. There were many disputes, too, between the Virginia commissioners and the North Carolina commissioners about where the line ought to run. But after many weeks of hard work the task was finished, and the quarrels between the two colonies about the line ceased.

Edward Moseley.—The leading commissioner for North Carolina in this work was Edward Moseley. Since 1705 he had been the leader of the people in their disputes with the governors. In the Cary Rebellion he took the side of Cary against Hyde and Pollock. He opposed Governor Eden because Eden would not protect the people from the robberies of the pirate, Blackbeard. The people elected him many times to the assembly, and the assembly generally elected him speaker. He was treasurer and chief jus-

tice of the colony. He was commissioner to run the boundary line not only between Virginia and North Carolina, but also between North Carolina and South Carolina. When the first church was begun in North Carolina in 1701 he gave more towards building it than any other man except his great rival, Colonel Pollock. He was opposed to the law making all the people pay taxes to support the church whether they were members or not. He loved books and had, perhaps, the largest library in the province, and when he died he left his books for a public library at Edenton. He did many other services for the people and they regarded him as their great champion.

North Carolina Becomes a Royal Province.—Three years after Maurice Moore moved to the Cape Fear, the lords proprietors gave up their claim to North Carolina. They had not made the money out of it that they expected; about all that it had brought to them was worry and trouble. But King George II., as we have learned, was anxious to get back the territory that King Charles II. had given away. He wanted to buy it, and the proprietors wanted to sell it, and this is what they did in the year 1728. After this North Carolina belonged to the king and was a royal province.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Where is Pamlico River? What sound does it flow into? Find Bath; Chowan River; Edenton; Neuse and Trent rivers; New Bern; Cape Fear River; Wilmington.

REVIEW.—

1. What were the causes of North Carolina's slow growth?

2. Tell the story of
   Bath,
   Edenton,
   New Bern,
   Wilmington.
3. How did North Carolina become a royal province?
4. Tell the story of
   Thomas Pollock,
   How an old quarrel was ended,
   Edward Moseley.

V.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVED.

Roads and Travel.—During the early days of the colony the people lived very simply and had few comforts. When the proprietors sold the province to the king there were in it about thirty-six thousand settlers, thirty thousand of whom were white, the rest negro slaves. They lived far apart up and down the shores of rivers and sounds, and saw very little of each other. The roads were so rough and dangerous that the people travelled as little as possible. Most of the travelling was done in boats. Every planter owned his own canoes and sailboats and had his own private wharves, just as farmers now have their wagons and carriages and stables.

Trade.—Their trading was done chiefly with New England traders, who brought their small boats to the doors

of the settlers. An honest Yankee trader was always welcome, for he brought goods to sell that the planters needed. Then, too, he was sure to know the news and to have lots of good stories to tell. What a treat it was to the lonely settlers in the back woods, on cold winter nights, to draw up their stools around the big open fireplaces before a great roaring fire, and to roast apples and pop corn while they listened to the Yankee trader tell tales about the funny customs of the New England Puritans, or about his own wild adventures at sea! These traders would sail from plantation to plantation, loading their vessels with skins, salt pork and salt beef, tallow, staves, naval stores, lumber, tobacco, rice, and such other things as the planters produced, and then sail away to the West Indies or to New England.

The Settlers at Home.—Most of the early houses were built of rough logs covered with slabs and had only one room. Wooden pins were used in place of iron nails. The hinges and locks, too, were made of wood; indeed, many houses were built without nails or other iron work. A rude three-legged table, two or three stools, a pallet or two, a skillet, a frying-pan, and a few tin cups, were about all the furniture that most of these first settlers had in their homes.

But there were, of course, wealthier planters who lived better than this. Their houses were larger and more comfortable. Some of them were made of brick, though most were of hewn logs. They were generally built on a

river bank, in the centre of a large grove of fine oaks, at a distance of about half a mile from the cabins of the slaves and other servants. The master's house was called the "Manor House," or the "Big House." These houses had several rooms, a cellar, and a garret. The furniture was good, and was generally brought from England. There were a few pieces of silver and a few books. On one side of the room was a great fireplace, sometimes eight feet wide and four feet high. Across the chimney ran a heavy iron bar on which pots were hung. In winter great logs of pine and oak were rolled in, and the older members of the family drew up in front of a great roaring fire to talk or read or nod, while the children romped and played about the room without being bothered to study lessons for school the next day.

Education.—There were no schools in the province. The planters themselves were well educated, and they had their children taught at home or sent to school in Virginia or in England. But they did not believe in public schools or in educating the poorer people, who were generally very ignorant. The first North Carolina school teacher that we know anything about was Charles Griffin, who came some time about the year 1705. Though the rich planters did not believe in educating the poorer people, they were very kind to them in other ways; they settled their disputes for them, gave them medicine when they were sick, and helped them when they were in trouble. There was good feeling between them and the planters.

Religion.—Most of the wealthy planters belonged to the Church of England, or what we now call the Episcopal Church. Everybody, whether a member of this church or not, was required to pay taxes to support it. The first church built in North Carolina was begun in 1701, but was not finished until 1705. This was at "Queen Anne's Creek," where Edenton was afterwards built. The majority of the people were not members of the Church of England, and it was not right to make them pay taxes to support it.

A Colonial Plantation.—A man's wealth was counted by the amount of land and the number of slaves that he owned. Thomas Pollock owned fifty-five thousand acres of land, and Maurice Moore and his brother Roger each owned fifty thousand acres. Roger Moore was master of two hundred and fifty slaves. The slaves had such names as Tomboy, Mingo, Venus, and Cæsar. There were many planters who owned from twenty to thirty thousand acres of land, but of course most of the plantations were smaller than this. Every plantation had a name, such as Orton, Rosefield, and Ashwood. The chief crop was tobacco, though large quantities of wheat and corn and rice were also raised. When the slaves were not at work on the crops, they made tar and turpentine, or cleared new grounds. Every plantation of much size had its own blacksmith shop and blacksmith, its carpenter, its tannery, its shoemaker, its spinning wheels and looms. All the clothes worn by the slaves and other servants were made on

the plantation, but those worn by the master and his family were generally brought from England. There were no mills or factories. More than fifty years passed before a water mill was built, and many more before there were any saw-mills. This was very strange, for there were plenty of streams. The wealthier planters had rude hand mills in which their slave women ground the wheat and corn; but

ORTON: A COLONIAL RESIDENCE ON THE CAPE FEAR.

the poorer people used rough stones on which they beat their grain into meal with pestles.

The settlers who owned no slaves raised hogs and horses and cattle. Thousands of hogs ran wild through the woods, fattening on roots, berries, acorns, and wild fruit. Every year great droves of them were driven into Virginia and sold. It cost very little to raise them, and "hog and hominy" became the chief food of most of the people. Hundreds of horses

and cattle were also raised in the same way. Each man had a certain mark by which he could tell his from his neighbor's. If any man changed another's mark he had to pay a heavy fine and was given "forty lashes on his bare back well laid on." If he did it a second time, he had to stand in pillory and had the letter T, which stood for thief, burned into his left hand with a red-hot iron.*

The Lesson the People Learned.—The settlers spent most of their time out of doors. They liked to hunt and fish, and did not mind work. This kind of life made them strong and healthy and happy; it taught them to love liberty and to hate tyranny; and it showed them that they could govern themselves better than anybody else could do it for them. This was a great lesson, and we shall soon learn how they put it into practice.

REVIEW.—Tell in your own words—

1. How the people travelled.
2. How they traded.
3. The kind of houses they built.
4. About education in the colony.
5. About the first church.
6. Describe a colonial plantation.
7. What effect did the outdoor life of the people have on them?

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*An interesting account of life during this period is found in "Notes on Colonial North Carolina, 1700–1750," by J. Bryan Grimes, published by the North Carolina Historical Commission, October, 1905. I have used this pamphlet freely.

VI.

THE COMING OF THE SCOTCH AND GERMANS.

What the People Thought about the King.—The people heard with joy that North Carolina had become a royal province. Now, they thought, we shall have no more trouble with a lot of greedy proprietors who care more for their pocketbooks than they do for our happiness. The king will be like a father; he will treat us as his children; he will use his great power to protect us from danger; there will be no more disorder; our colony will grow and we shall become wealthy and happy.

Improvements in the King's Colony.—The colony did improve greatly under royal rule. Better roads were laid off; trade increased; farms were improved; many of the planters became wealthy; they built better houses, had better furniture, travelled more, and saw more of each other.

The First Printing-Press.—In the year 1749 James Davis brought the first printing-press to the province and set it up at New Bern. Three years later, 1752, he printed the first book ever printed in North Carolina. It was a collection of the laws and was called "The Yellow Jacket," because of the color of its covers. Davis also printed the first North Carolina newspaper, in the year 1764, at New Bern. He called it "The North Carolina Magazine and Universal Intelligencer." During the same year Andrew Stewart of Wilmington started another

paper, called "The North Carolina Gazette and Weekly Post Boy." These two were followed in 1767 by "The Cape Fear Mercury," printed at Wilmington by Adam Boyd. During this period routes were also laid out for carrying the mail through the province. All these things made North Carolina more attractive for settlers, and thousands of them came.

Westward Growth.—When the king bought the charter from the lords proprietors there were only 36,000 people in North Carolina, and not a single county west of Cape Fear River. In 1775 the number of people had increased to nearly 300,000, twenty-three new counties had been added, and Daniel Boone and other brave pioneers had even pushed across the mountains. The towns of Halifax, Cross Creek,* Salisbury, Hillsboro, Salem, and Charlotte had been laid off. Many of these settlers came one by one and family by family; while thousands came in large companies united by religious and national ties. We must learn the stories of some of these.

The Coming of the Highlanders.—Among the mountains of Scotland live a race of men noted for their strength, activity, and courage. They are called Scotch Highlanders. As early as 1739 a few families of these Highlanders had built homes along the banks of Cape Fear River, above Wilmington. There were many things to make them happy and contented in their new homes,

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*Now Fayetteville.

and they wished for more of their friends in Scotland to come and join them.

So about the year 1739 one of these settlers, Neil McNeil, returned to Scotland to persuade others to come to North Carolina. He told them that in North Carolina land was plentiful; the soil rich; the climate good; and the people free. In Scotland none of these things were true, so McNeil found three hundred and fifty Highlanders who were willing to come with him to North Carolina.

A few years later war broke out between the Highlanders and the English in which the Highlanders were terribly defeated. Many of them were cruelly murdered, their homes burned, and their country laid in ruins. Their situation in Scotland was so bad, and the news from their friends in North Carolina so good, that many of them turned their faces toward the setting sun. Hundreds of these homeless Highlanders joined their kinsmen in North Carolina. Here they found plenty and comfort, if not luxury and wealth. But many of them found wealth also beyond anything they had known in the Highlands, and nearly all of them became the owners of little farms and cabins.

Flora MacDonald.—One of the Highlanders who settled near Cross Creek was the beautiful Flora MacDonald. During the wars between the English and the Highlanders in Scotland the leader of the Highlanders, Prince Charles Stuart, was defeated and had to fly for his life. He would

have been captured and put to death but for a brave Highland girl, who risked her own life to save his. By her help he escaped and fled to France. This girl was Flora MacDonald. For the help she gave the prince she was arrested and thrown into prison at London. There she was taken before the king of England, who asked her in a stern voice how she dared help his enemy. Looking him straight in the eyes, Flora replied fearlessly:

FLORA MACDONALD.

"I did no more for him, sire, than I would do for you if you should ever need my help."

This brave answer so pleased the king that he ordered her to be set at liberty. Flora now became the most popular lady in the Highlands of Scotland, but she and her husband, Allen MacDonald, were so poor that they decided to seek their fortune in North Carolina.

There was great rejoicing among the Highlanders here when they arrived, for they were proud of their famous countrywoman. She and her husband lived at Cross Creek until Allen bought a farm at a place called Mount Pleasant, about twenty miles from Cross Creek. There they lived happily until the Revolution broke out. Flora remembered her promise to help the king if he should need her and she took his side in the quarrel with the colonies. After the Highlanders were beaten at Moore's Creek Bridge in

February, 1776, she returned to Scotland. She chose the king's side because she thought he was right. On that side she was brave and true and loyal, and that is why her memory is still reverenced in North Carolina.

Cross Creek.—The centre of the settlement of the Highlanders was a little village on the Cape Fear called Campbellton. Later the name was changed to Cross Creek, and after the Revolution to Fayetteville. Its water route to Wilmington made it an important trading-point. Roads led to it from the central part of the province, and by the year 1775 Cross Creek had become the chief shipping-point for the country around Salem, Salisbury, Hillsboro, and Charlotte. The Highlanders' settlement covered a large territory,* and was among the most important in the province. Many of those who read this story are great-great-grandchildren of some of those fine old Scotchmen.

The Liberty-Loving Scotch-Irish.—The country just to the west of the Highlanders' settlement in North Carolina was also settled by Scotch people. But they did not come to North Carolina directly from Scotland. For many years they and their forefathers had lived in the northern part of Ireland, and for this reason they are called Scotch-Irish. They were not satisfied with their homes in Ireland because the English government passed laws that destroyed their trade and closed the doors of their churches. Most

* This territory is chiefly covered by the present counties of Anson, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland.

of the Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians, and yet they had to pay taxes to support the Church of England. So about the year 1725 they began to come to America to find liberty.

The Search for Freedom.—The governor and assembly of North Carolina did all they could to get them to come to this province. Family after family and colony after colony swarmed into western North Carolina from Pennsylvania and Virginia. Piling their furniture on wagons, with the women and children on top, while the men walked or rode horseback, they followed the rivers and valleys until they found land that suited them and then they pitched their tents and began their log cabins. During the winter of 1765 more than a thousand of their wagons passed through the little village of Salisbury. Others of the Scotch-Irish landing at Charleston, South Carolina, moved westward until they joined their kinsmen on the borders of North Carolina. Before the beginning of the Revolution the Scotch-Irish had scattered all through the hills and valleys and along the river banks of central North Carolina. Their largest settlement was in Mecklenburg county, where in the year 1768 they laid off a little town which they called Charlotte. To-day Charlotte is one of the finest cities in the State.*

The German Settlers.—A traveller through some parts

* The Scotch-Irish settlements covered the present counties of Guilford, Orange, Alamance, Caswell, Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus, Lincoln, Gaston, and Mecklenburg.

of central North Carolina in the year 1775 might easily have imagined himself in Germany. He would have met hundreds of people speaking the German language without knowing a word of English, and living like the people of Germany. Where did they come from, and what were they doing in North Carolina? Like the Scotch-Irish, many of them left their native land to seek homes where they could worship God as they pleased. Some of them were members of the Lutheran Church; some, of the German Reformed Church; and others were Moravians.

The first Germans came to North Carolina about the year 1747. They were thrifty, hard-working, intelligent, and religious. As soon as they had built their little huts and cleared their farms, they built school-houses and churches, and soon had grown to a number of strong, happy, and industrious settlements.

The Beginning of Wachovia.—The other Germans came from the German province of Moravia, and they were called Moravians. In 1751 they bought 100,000 acres of land in North Carolina, which they called Wachovia,* and two years later began their first settlement. Three towns were laid off: one in 1753 called Bethabara; a second in 1759 called Bethania; and a third in 1766 called Salem. Salem has grown into one of the prettiest and busiest little cities in North Carolina. Many years later another town was begun so close to it that they are separated only by a

* "Wach," a stream, and "aue," a meadow.

single street. It was named Winston, and the two together are often called "The Twin Cities."

During the French and Indian War the little settlement suffered greatly from the Indians. A fort was built at Bethabara, and many people from far and near fled there for safety. If it had not been for the skill and bravery of the Moravians, nearly all of that part of the province would have been laid in ruins.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Halifax; Fayetteville; Salisbury; Hillsboro; Salem; Charlotte; Charleston (S. C.); the counties settled by the Highlanders; by the Scotch-Irish. What rivers flow from North Carolina through South Carolina? Trace them, naming the counties in North Carolina that they flow through.

REVIEW.—Let the pupil tell—

1. What the people thought about the king.
2. How the colony improved under royal rule.
3. About colonial newspapers in North Carolina.
4. About the westward growth of the colony.
5. The story of the Scotch Highlanders.
6. The story of Flora MacDonald.
7. About Cross Creek.
8. Why the Scotch-Irish came to North Carolina.
9. About their settlements.
10. The story of the Germans; of Wachovia.

VII.

FIGHTING THE FRENCH AND INDIANS.

A Bold Demand and a Stubborn Refusal.—The same year the Moravians settled Bethabara, young George Washington set out on his famous journey from Virginia to

Ohio River. He was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia to the commander of a French fort on the Ohio to tell him that his fort was on English soil and to command him to leave. The French officer treated the young messenger kindly, listened to his command, but refused to obey it. When Washington returned with this reply, Governor Dinwiddie prepared to send 300 Virginia soldiers to drive the French away.

North Carolina Prepares to Help Virginia. —Governor Dinwiddie then asked North Carolina to help him against the French. The North Carolina assembly at once voted £12,000 and equipped 450 soldiers. These soldiers were put under the command of Colonel James Innes of Wilmington.

A Brave Colonial Officer.—When Governor Dinwiddie learned that Colonel Innes was to command the North Carolina soldiers, he appointed him commander of the Virginia troops also. This pleased Washington, who wrote to Governor Dinwiddie that he was happy to be "under the command of an experienced officer and a man of sense." But the North Carolina soldiers were treated badly in Virginia, and when Virginia refused to supply them with food Colonel Innes sent most of them home. But he himself remained with about forty North Carolina soldiers. With these and some Virginia soldiers he built an important fort called Fort Cumberland. When General Braddock started on his expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne, he appointed Colonel Innes "Governor of Fort Cumberland." Braddock

suffered a terrible defeat, and his soldiers fled to Fort Cumberland for protection, where they were received in safety by Colonel Innes. Afterwards, while Colonel Innes was absent in North Carolina, the French and Indians attacked the fort and killed nearly a hundred people. Governor Dinwiddie at once wrote for Colonel Innes, who hurried back and brought things to order and safety.

A Great Englishman Turns Defeat Into Victory.—For three years after this most of the fighting was done in the North. The North Carolina assembly voted large sums of money for the war, and sent four companies under Major Edward Dobbs to join the British and American army in New York. They suffered defeat with all the others, for at first the French were everywhere victorious. But in the summer of 1757 William Pitt, the greatest man in England, took charge of the English government. He selected the best soldiers he could find in England and America and sent them to fight the French and Indians. Then the British began to win victories and soon drove the French out of America. William Pitt was such a great friend of the colonies that we have in North Carolina two counties and a town named in his honor.* There are also many other such places in other states.

Hugh Waddell Marches to Fort Duquesne.—In the summer of 1758 Pitt planned a great expedition against

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* Pitt and Chatham counties and the town of Pittsboro. William Pitt was afterward made Lord Chatham.

Fort Duquesne. This time the British commander was General John Forbes. North Carolina sent three companies under her best soldier, Major Hugh Waddell. The army had to make a long march through the wilderness. Many things happened to delay their march, and General Forbes began to fear that winter would set in before they could reach the French fort. He knew that it would be very dangerous to spend the winter in the great wilderness, and was about to turn back and wait for spring, when a North Carolina soldier saved the day.

HUGH WADDELL.

This man was Sergeant John Rogers, of one of Major Waddell's companies. At great risk of his life he captured an Indian ally of the French, from whom General Forbes learned that as soon as his army came in sight of Fort Duquesne the French intended to give up the fort and run away. General Forbes at once selected some of his best soldiers and sent them rapidly forward under George Washington to attack the fort. Among them were the North

Carolina troops under Hugh Waddell. On the march Major Waddell "dressed and acted as an Indian" and "had great honor done him." Sure enough, as soon as the English appeared the French fled and the fort fell into Washington's hands. He changed the name to Fort Pitt. It is said that the first member of the English army to enter the fort was a large dog that belonged to Major Waddell. After the capture of the fort the North Carolina troops were not needed any longer and returned home.

The English gained several other victories and the French were glad to make peace. They had to give up all their territory in North America.

Hugh Waddell Builds Fort Dobbs.—Upon his return from Fort Duquesne Hugh Waddell found work to do in the western part of North Carolina. The Cherokee and Catawba Indians who were scattered through that region had been giving trouble for several years to the white settlers. Three years before Waddell marched into Virginia the assembly sent him to make a treaty of peace with these Indians and to build a fort for the protection of the settlers. With 150 men he marched to the frontier and built Fort Dobbs, named in honor of the governor,* a few miles west of Salisbury. He also made a treaty with the Indians, but as soon as Waddell left, the Indians broke it and began again their hostilities. Many of the settlers fled to the Moravians for safety, where they found a welcome.

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* The governor of North Carolina at the time was Arthur Dobbs.

The Indians Attack Fort Dobbs.—The activity of the Indians made it necessary for the Moravians to place guards around their little settlement day and night. Men attended church with their rifles across their knees. More than once when the Indians were about to make an attack, they were frightened away by the ringing of the church bells for services. This dangerous situation made it necessary for the assembly to send troops to the frontier. When Hugh Waddell returned from Virginia, he was made a colonel and sent again to Fort Dobbs. Here on February 27, 1760, he was attacked by two parties of Indians. After a short fight he drove them away, killing twelve of their warriors and losing only one man himself.

The Indians Ask for Peace.—The next year a great expedition was planned to destroy the power of the Indians. Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina all sent troops. Those from North Carolina were commanded by Colonel Waddell. They marched against the Cherokee towns, the North Carolina and Virginia troops from the North, the South Carolina troops from the South. The latter met the Indians in what is now Macon county, and defeated them in a great battle. Their supplies were destroyed, their corn fields laid waste, and their towns burned. The Indians were forced to ask for peace. This expedition closed the war.

Pushing Westward.—These troubles with the Indians had prevented many white people from settling in the region west of Salisbury and had forced others to leave. But as soon as the troubles were over, the old settlers returned to

their homes and new ones followed. They cleared the woods and built their little log cabins on the frontier, until the settlements of the whites stretched all the way to the mountains. Some few, more adventurous than the others, even began to cross the mountains and pitch their tents along the banks of the rivers in the present states of Tennessee and Kentucky.

A Great Hunter.—The leader of these bold pioneers was Daniel Boone, a great hunter. Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania, but when he was only thirteen years old, his parents moved into North Carolina and settled on Yadkin River. There Daniel Boone grew to manhood; there he learned to love the silent woods, the birds, and the wild beasts; there he became more skilful than any Indian with his rifle; there he found his wife and built his first log cabin; and there settled down to the quiet life of a pioneer farmer. But the quiet life of a farmer did not suit the adventurous hunter. He liked the vast forests better than the peaceful fireside, and sought the hiding places of the panther and the bear and the deer rather than the rustling cornfield. He was a match for any Indian in his knowledge of the pathless woods, and he usually dressed like an Indian. He wore a fur cap; his hunting-shirt and breeches were made of the skins of wild animals; and on his feet were Indian moccasins. In a leather belt around his waist he carried a tomahawk, a hunting-knife, a powder-horn, and a bullet-pouch. Over his shoulder was flung his trusty rifle, which never missed its aim.

Across the Mountain Wall.—Daniel Boone soon grew tired of his quiet life on the Yadkin. He often looked at the great mountain wall away to the west and wondered what sort of country lay beyond it. Finally he made up his mind to go and find out, and flinging his rifle over his shoulder he started for the unbroken wilderness across the

DANIEL BOONE AND HIS FAMILY CROSSING THE BLUE RIDGE.

mountains. On the banks of Watauga River in the eastern part of Tennessee he made his camp, and on a beech tree near by left this record:

"D. Boon cilled a bar on [this] tree in the year 1760."

He afterwards returned to North Carolina, but nine years later went still further into the wild woods. He was followed by his own family and several other hunters, and

they made a little settlement called Boonesboro on the banks of Kentucky River. They had many wild adventures with the Indians, who tried to drive them away. But Daniel Boone always got the best of them, and became the founder of the great state of Kentucky. When the Revolution broke out, Boone and his followers did patriotic service for their country.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Ohio River. Fort Duquesne stood where the city of Pittsburg now stands. Find Pittsburg. Find Yadkin River; Watauga River; Boonesboro, Ky.

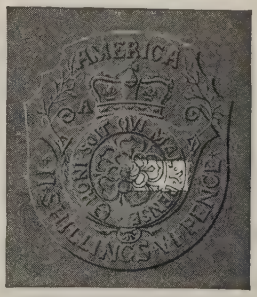
REVIEW.—What bold demand did Washington make?
What was the French officer's answer?
How did North Carolina prepare to help Virginia?
Tell the story of Colonel James Innes.
What great Englishman saved the war for England, and how did he do it?
What service did Hugh Waddell render?
Tell why General Forbes did not turn back from his march against Ft. Duquesne.
What fort did Waddell build? How did this help the western settlers?
Tell the story of Daniel Boone.

VIII.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA USED THE KING'S STAMPS.

The King's Debt.—The war with the French and the Indians cost the king of England a great deal of money and left him deeply in debt. He decided to make the Americans

pay this debt and to support a British army in this country, to protect them, he said, against the French. But the Americans said that they had already done more than their share in the war; that they did not need the protection of British soldiers and did not want any stationed among them; and that neither the king nor parliament had any right to tax them without their consent. This reply made the king very angry and he had parliament pass the stamp act. The stamp act, as you learned in your history of the United States, was a law "which declared that every deed for land, every marriage certificate, every will or other important writing must be on stamped paper. This special kind of paper was to be sold by the British government at a very high price, and the money received from this tax was to be used in supporting the British army in America." Let us now learn how the people in North Carolina used the king's stamps.



A STAMP ACT STAMP.

A Bold Answer.—The news of the stamp act reached North Carolina in May, 1765. At that time William Tryon was governor, and the assembly was in session at Wilmington. Governor Tryon was anxious for the people to obey the king's wishes and use the stamps. But would they do it? This is the very question that he asked John Ashe, speaker of the assembly. Quick as a flash, Ashe replied:

"We will resist it till death."

This bold reply frightened the governor, and he ordered the members of the assembly to break up the session.

How the Stamp Agent Was Welcomed at Wilmington.—But Governor Tryon soon learned that John Ashe knew what he was talking about. The people held meetings at Wilmington, New Bern, Cross Creek, and other places, and declared that they would not permit any stamps to be sold in North Carolina. No stamps had yet been sent to the province, but some were daily expected. So Dr. William Houston, of Duplin county, was selected as agent to receive and sell them to the people. On November 16, 1765, he went to Wilmington to see whether the stamps had come. As soon as the people heard of his arrival, four hundred men marched to the house where he was staying, called him out, and demanded of him:

"Do you intend to sell stamps in North Carolina?"

"I shall be very sorry," he replied, "to do anything against the wishes of the people."

But this was not enough; they wanted him to promise not to sell any stamps. So they carried him to the courthouse, and there in the presence of the mayor and aldermen made him resign his office and swear never to sell any stamps in North Carolina.

"The Place for the Stamp."—Then the crowd called on Andrew Stewart, printer of The Gazette, and made him promise to print his paper without using any stamps. This was because the stamp act required all newspapers

to be printed on stamped paper. But as there were no stamps in North Carolina, and Stewart was afraid to disobey the law, he had stopped printing The Gazette. But now the people told him he must start it again without stamps or they would punish him. So he promised, and when the paper came out again, instead of the king's stamp, there was a picture of a skull and bones, with these words:

"This is the place for the stamp."

How the Stamps Were Brought.—So far there had been nobody to oppose the people, but on November 28 a war vessel, called the "Diligence," arrived at Brunswick, where Governor Tryon lived. This vessel came from Virginia and brought the stamps the king expected to sell in North Carolina. She sailed up the river, her white sails proudly spread, the royal banner floating from her mast, and twenty great cannon ready to fire on anybody who dared to resist. Governor Tryon probably smiled happily, as he looked at her, and said to himself:

"Let us see what these rebellious people will do now!"

The Royal Captain's Welcome.—Quickly the news spread; up and down Cape Fear River, and far into the country, men snatched their rifles and hurried to Brunswick. Captain Phipps soon found the shore lined with hundreds of men, guns in their hands and courage written on their faces. Hugh Waddell, the famous Indian fighter, and bold John Ashe, ready to resist till death, were in command. Any man who tries to land a single stamp will

be shot down! Such were the words of welcome that the royal captain heard. Brave men these were, to threaten with death the captain and sailors of the king's ship! When the men of Boston threw the tea overboard, they dressed like Indians, so no body would know them; but Hugh Waddell and John Ashe looked their enemies squarely in the eyes and wore no disguises.

A Visit to the Governor.—And this was not the last time that they marched with their guns to Brunswick to resist the stamp act. In February, 1766, two ships, the "Dobbs" and the "Patience," arrived at Brunswick. They had no stamps on their clearance papers, as the law required, so they were seized by Captain Lobb, who commanded the "Viper," the king's war vessel at Brunswick. Six hundred armed men at once marched to Brunswick, captured some of the "Viper's" crew, and threw them into prison. We may be sure that Captain Lobb quickly gave up the "Dobbs" and the "Patience" to their captains.

The crowd also paid Governor Tryon a visit. One of the king's officers was trying to hide in the governor's house; the crowd went there, took him out, and made him swear not to sell any stamps in North Carolina. Governor Tryon wrote to England that the mayor and aldermen of Wilmington, "and most of the gentlemen and planters of the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, and Bladen," were in this crowd. Their leaders were Hugh Waddell, John Ashe, and Cornelius Harnett. To these men and those who followed them belongs the

honor that no British stamps were sold in North Carolina. When the king heard how the Americans used his stamps and stamp agents, he gave up the stamp act and tried another way to make the Americans pay taxes.

A Gallant Cavalier of the Cape Fear.—The man who led the resistance to the stamp act in North Carolina was John Ashe, the gallant cavalier of the Cape Fear. For nearly thirty years he was one of the leaders in the province, and few men did more than he to win our independence. In the assembly he wrote and spoke eloquently for American liberty, and fought bravely for it in the army. He was a major in the army of Colonel Innes when he marched against Fort Duquesne; he was speaker of the assembly, and led the resistance to the stamp act in the colony; he was a general in Tryon's army at the battle of Alamance and helped to restore order and peace among the Regulators. When the colonies began to quarrel with the king, John Ashe was one of the leaders in every movement leading to the Revolution in North Carolina. He was among the first to draw his sword when war began; he led a company to Moore's Creek Bridge and helped to win the opening victory of the war; when South Carolina and Georgia were attacked by the British, he hurried south to help them in their battles for freedom. He was so active that the royal governor declared he stood "foremost" among the leaders in rebellion, and ought never to be pardoned by the king. Although he was not always fortunate, he was always

brave and loyal and suffered much in the cause of American independence.

A Famous Colonial Palace.—When the good news that the king had given up the stamp act was received, the people rang bells, lighted bonfires, and shouted with joy. The members of the North Carolina assembly were in such a good humor that they voted a large sum of money for a fine public building at New Bern, which was now

THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

the capital of the province. Work was begun on it in 1767, but it was not finished until 1770. Part of it was used for the governor's residence, and for this reason it was called "The Governor's Palace." But there were also halls for the meetings of the council and the assembly, and offices for the governor and other public officials. When it was finished, it was said to be the finest building in America.

But after the Revolution the capital was moved away from New Bern, and the "Palace" was foolishly allowed to go to ruin. It was used for a storage house, and straw was piled up in the cellar. One night in the year 1798 an old negro woman, looking for hen's eggs, went into the cellar carrying a blazing pine knot. Who needs to be told the rest of the story? Governor Tryon has been much blamed because the assembly had this palace built; but he ought rather to be praised for what he did, and the blame should be placed on those who allowed it to be destroyed.

REVIEW.—

1. How did the king try to pay his debts?
2. What was the stamp act?
3. What question did Governor Tryon ask Colonel Ashe, and what did Colonel Ashe reply?
4. Tell how the Wilmington people welcomed the king's stamp agent.
5. What did Andrew Stewart use in place of the stamp?
6. How were the stamps brought to North Carolina?
7. Why did not the captain of the "Diligence" land the stamps?
8. Tell about the crowd's visit to Governor Tryon.
9. Who was the leader in resisting the stamp act on the Cape Fear? Tell about him.
10. Who can tell the story of the famous colonial palace?

IX.

A COLONIAL BATTLE.

How Taxes Were Collected.—While the palace was being built at New Bern, news came to the governor of serious trouble in the country around Hillsboro. The chief cause of this was the dishonesty of some public officers. Some of the sheriffs would collect taxes from the people and put the money into their own pockets, instead of using it as the law required. Often, too, taxes were so high that a poor man could not pay them at the very moment the sheriff came. Then the sheriff would take his cow, or his horse, or some other property, sell it for taxes, and keep the money for his own use.

But this was not all. If a man had an officer or a lawyer to do anything for him, he had to pay a certain sum of money for the work. This was called a "fee," and the amount of the fees which the officers and the lawyers were allowed to charge was fixed by law. But generally the poor man did not know what the law was, and would have to pay two or three times as much as was right. If he found it out later and complained to the courts, the judges would not help him. So he lost his money, and the dishonest officers escaped punishment.

The Regulators.—Of course the people got tired of being robbed. So they formed themselves into bands of "Regulators," and agreed that they would pay no more taxes or fees unless they knew that they were right and that the

money was to be used honestly. So they called on the sheriffs to tell them what taxes the people owed, how much they had paid, and what had been done with the money. They had a right to know these things, yet the sheriffs would not tell them.

A Colonial Governor and the People.—Then they turned to Governor Tryon for help; but the governor listened to the sheriffs' stories of the dispute and would not believe what the Regulators said. If he had acted wisely and had been careful to find out the truth, he could easily have put a stop to all the trouble. But he did not do this. He raised an army and marched against the Regulators. At Hillsboro he had some of them arrested and thrown into jail, and commanded the others to go home and obey the laws. They did this, and Governor Tryon returned to his palace at New Bern.

A Good Cause Ruined.—So far the Regulators had been orderly and peaceable. They had asked the sheriffs for an honest use of their money; they had prayed the courts for justice; they had begged the governor for help; but they received no help. Then their patience gave out, and they ruined their cause by doing many things for which they deserved to be punished.

When the court met at Hillsboro in September, 1770, a band of Regulators dashed into the court-house, drove the judge out, and cruelly whipped several of the lawyers, some of whom were among the best and most honorable men in the province. The troubles quickly spread into other

counties; barns and dwelling houses were burned; a number of men were severely whipped; and a band of Regulators threatened to march to New Bern and break up the assembly. All these violent acts frightened peaceable people; and the council and the assembly both begged Governor Tryon to call out the soldiers and restore order.

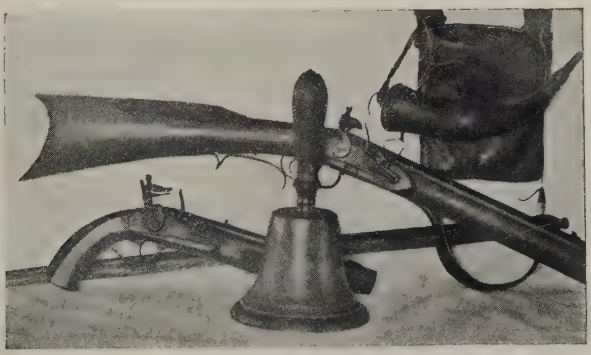
The Last Argument.—There was really nothing else for the governor to do, so he set out on his march to Hillsboro with an army of 1,100 men. Many of the best and most patriotic men in North Carolina marched with this army. Among them were Hugh Waddell, who resisted the stamp act; Robert Howe, Richard Caswell, Alexander Lillington, James Moore, John Ashe, and Francis Nash, all of whom became eminent for services in the Revolutionary War; Abner Nash, who was afterwards elected governor; Samuel Spencer, who became a distinguished judge; Willie Jones and Cornelius Harnett, two of the foremost patriots of the Revolution.

At Hillsboro, Tryon learned that about 2,000 Regulators were encamped on the banks of Alamance Creek, a few miles away, and he at once marched towards them. Again the Regulators sent a petition to him asking him to hear their side of the dispute; but he told them that he would not do so until they had laid down their arms, returned to their homes, and were ready to obey the law. Then the Regulators cried out angrily that all they wanted was a chance to fight, and with an oath dared the governor to fire on them. At that Tryon turned to his soldiers and ordered them to fire.

For a moment they waited; then he exclaimed, impatiently:

"Fire! Fire on them or on me!" The soldiers obeyed, and the battle of Alamance began.

The battle lasted two hours, and then the Regulators fled. Of the colonial troops nine men were killed and about fifty wounded. The Regulators had about thirty killed and nearly two hundred wounded. Several hundred were taken prisoners.



RELICS OF THE REGULATORS.

So far Governor Tryon, in trying to uphold the laws, had only done his duty. But after the battle his conduct was not good. He treated the prisoners harshly, several of whom were hanged. Many of the Regulators despaired of ever getting justice in North Carolina; hundreds broke up their homes, sold their lands, and, following the example of Daniel Boone, sought new homes in the wilderness beyond the mountains.

The First American Constitution.—There they found a few settlers from Virginia and North Carolina. These had moved across the mountains about the year 1769 and settled on the banks of Watauga River. As many as 1,500 Regulators, besides many other settlers, now joined them. The little settlement grew so large that it had to have a government of some sort, so in the year 1772 a plan was written out and agreed to. It was the first written plan of government ever made west of the mountains and the first ever adopted by native Americans.* It was called "The Watauga Association." The leaders in this work were James Robertson and John Sevier, two of the greatest pioneers who ever lived. Four years later they asked to be united to North Carolina, and the request was granted. The Watauga Association then became Washington county. Afterwards Washington county grew into the state of Tennessee.

REVIEW.—Let the pupils tell—

1. How the sheriffs robbed the people.
2. How the people tried to get justice.
3. How the Regulators ruined their cause.
4. How Tryon marched against them.
5. How the first American constitution was written.

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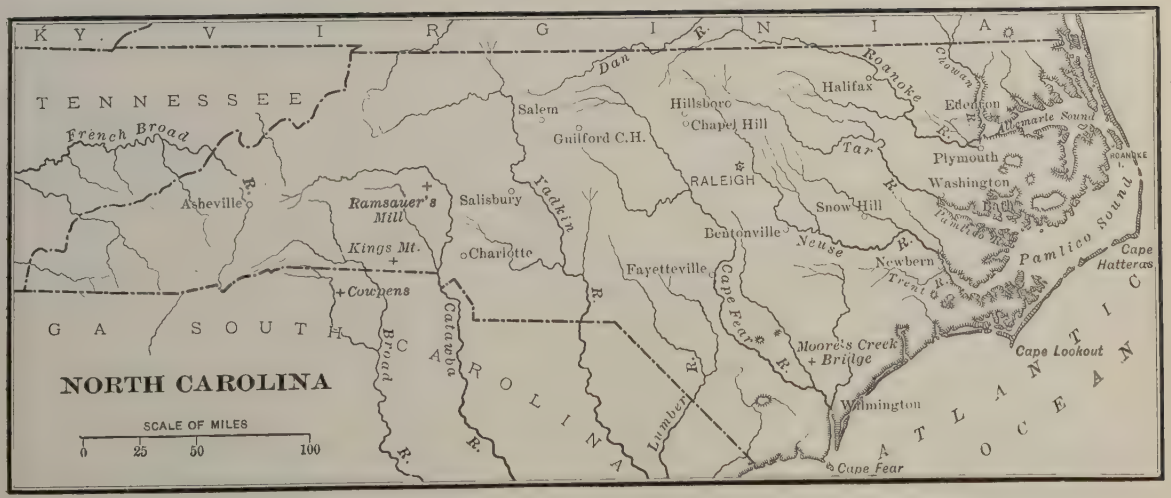
* Roosevelt : The Winning of the West, I. 231.

X.

HOW THE WAR BEGAN.

Another Scheme for Taxing the Colonists.—When the king gave up the stamp act, he did not intend by any means to give up his schemes for making the Americans pay taxes. So he had another law passed by parliament putting a tax on tea, glass, paper and a few other things that the Americans bought from England. The Americans at once declared that they would not use any of these taxed articles, and the British merchants became alarmed at this because their trade began to suffer. Parliament then took off the tax on all the articles except tea. That was left on in order to "try the question with America." We shall now see how the people of North Carolina and other colonies "tried the question with the king."

John Harvey.—The man who led the people of North Carolina when the king decided to "try the question" with them was John Harvey, of Perquimans county. For nearly thirty years he had been a member of the assembly and was several times speaker. In 1765 he helped Governor Tryon lay off a route for carrying mail through the province from the Virginia line on the north to the South Carolina line on the south, a distance of two hundred miles. He was one of the boldest men in the province in opposing the stamp act as unlawful and unjust. Often he led the assembly in disputes with the governor, and always came out victorious. One of these disputes occurred in


KY.
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
French Broad R.
Asheville
Ramsauer's Mill
Kings Mt.
Cowpens
Salisbury
Charlotte
Catawba R.
Broad R.
Dan R.
Salem
Guilford C.H.
Yadkin R.
Hillsboro
Chapel Hill
RALEIGH
Fayetteville
Cape Fear R.
Lumber R.
Halifax
Roanake R.
Tar R.
Snow Hill
Bentonville
Neuse R.
Newbern
Trent R.
Edenton
Albemarle Sound
Plymouth
Washington
Pamlico Sound
Cape Hatteras
Cape Lookout
Moore's Creek Bridge
Wilmington
Cape Fear
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GA
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100

1773. By that time the colonies had seen that the only way they could resist the king was by helping each other. So Virginia proposed that a committee should be selected in each province to write to the committees of the other colonies so that each could know what the others were doing. These committees could also make helpful suggestions to each other. They were called committees of correspondence. The royal governors opposed the plan, but in North Carolina John Harvey led the assembly to appoint a committee in spite of Governor Martin, the king's governor. This committee had on it some of the leading men in the province: John Harvey, Robert Howe, Cornelius Harnett, William Hooper, Richard Caswell, Edward Vail, John Ashe, Joseph Hewes, and Samuel Johnston. This was an important step, for these committees soon led to a congress for all the colonies. We shall now see how John Harvey beat the king's governor when he opposed the election of delegates to this congress.

John Harvey Takes a Bold Step.—When the king heard how the Americans treated his stamps and the tea, he was very angry and sent soldiers to punish them. Then all the colonies saw that the time had come for them to unite and help each other. So it was decided to hold a meeting at Philadelphia, and all the colonies were asked to send men to agree on a plan for resisting the king's soldiers. This meeting was called the "Continental Congress"; the members were called delegates, and were to be elected by the assemblies.

But in North Carolina the assembly could not meet except when the governor called the members together. Governor Martin would not do so now because he did not want North Carolina to send delegates to the continental congress. When John Harvey, speaker of the assembly, heard this, he exclaimed angrily:

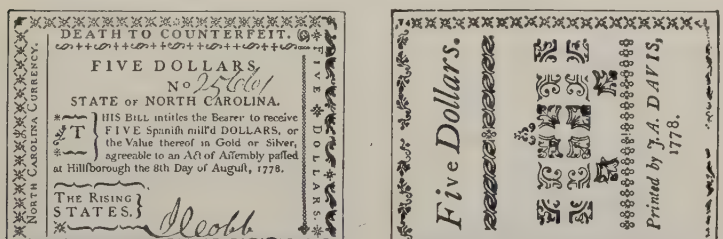
"Then the people will hold an assembly themselves."

So he called upon the people to choose delegates to meet and elect men to the continental congress, and prepare the colony to resist the king. How angry Governor Martin was! He told the people that such a meeting was against the law, and an insult to the king, and he ordered them not to hold it. But they paid no attention to him. The delegates were elected and met at New Bern, August 25, 1774. They declared that they were ready to join with the other colonies in fighting for their rights; and they chose Richard Caswell, William Hooper, and Joseph Hewes, to go to the congress at Philadelphia.

Preparing for War.—Another important thing that this convention did was to tell the people to select a committee of leading men in every county and town who should buy gunpowder and arms, and other things needed in war. These were called "committees of safety." The leading man in this work was Cornelius Harnett, of Wilmington. He was called "the Pride of the Cape Fear." A few months later a "committee of safety" for the whole province was appointed, with Cornelius Harnett at its head. This committee raised an army and prepared the colony for war.

A Tea-Party at Edenton.—The convention also declared that the tax on tea was unlawful and unjust. Every member pledged himself not to use any of the taxed tea and not to allow any to be used in his family; and the convention declared that all who did not follow this example should be looked upon as "enemies to their country."

The people all over the province approved of these pledges, and in many of the towns and counties they held meetings and pledged themselves to abide by them. At


DEATH TO COUNTERFEIT.
FIVE DOLLARS.
No 25601
STATE of NORTH CAROLINA.
THIS BILL intitles the Bearer to receive FIVE Spanish milld DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed at Hillsborough the 8th Day of August, 1778.
THE RISING STATES.
NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY.
FIVE DOLLARS.
Five Dollars.
Printed by J. A. DAVIS, 1778.

NORTH CAROLINA CURRENCY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Edenton on October 25, 1774, fifty-one women met at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth King and declared that they would obey the resolves of the convention. They signed a paper binding themselves to give up the "custom of drinking tea" until the tax was taken off. In those days tea was the favorite drink at women's parties and no party was thought complete without it. This action of the women of Edenton shows that the women of North Carolina were as ready as their husbands and fathers to make sacrifices for the good of their country.

The Last Royal Governor.—Governor Martin abused the people so much for all these things that they drove him out of the fine palace at New Bern, and he had to fly for safety to Fort Johnston, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. But the people of the Cape Fear would not allow him to remain there. Five hundred men, led by John Ashe and Cornelius Harnett, marched against the fort, and the frightened governor fled to the deck of the British war vessel, the "Cruizer," in Cape Fear River. Then the fort was burned to the ground. Governor Martin was the last of the king's governors in North Carolina, for war had now really begun in the province, and when it ended, North Carolina was independent of the king of England.

Whigs and Tories.—During this war there were many Americans who said it was not right for the people to fight against the king; that they should obey his wishes, no matter what they were. These people were called "Tories." But most of the Americans said they would rather die than be slaves, and if the king tried to take away their liberty they would fight. These men were called "Whigs" or "patriots." I wish I could say that all the people in North Carolina were patriots, but that would not be true. There were many Tories in the province, and we shall see how Governor Martin tried to make them fight against the Whigs.

The First Victory.—Governor Martin was ashamed of his flight to the "Cruizer." He wanted to strike a heavy blow for the king, so he would be forgiven for running

away. So he planned to conquer all the southern colonies. His plan was for Sir Henry Clinton, with 2,000 soldiers from Boston, and Lord Cornwallis, with several thousand soldiers and ten war vessels from Ireland, to come to Cape Fear River. Governor Martin himself was to raise another army among the Highlanders and the Regulators in North Carolina, most of whom were Tories. All three were to meet in Cape Fear River, and, after conquering North Carolina, march against South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia. The king liked this plan, and ordered Clinton and Cornwallis to set sail for North Carolina. Governor Martin sent his men to get the Highlanders and the Regulators ready. In February, 1776, 1,500 Highlanders marched out of Cross Creek on their way to Wilmington.

But the Whigs, too, were ready, and did not intend to let the Tories reach Wilmington. The road they had taken crossed a little stream a few miles north of Wilmington, called Moore's Creek. At the bridge over this creek Colonel Richard Caswell and Colonel Alexander Lillington, with about 1,100 men, took their stand and waited for the Highlanders to come.

Early in the morning, February 27, they marched to attack the Americans. When they tried to cross the bridge they were shot down, and more than thirty of the bravest fell dead into the creek. Then the others lost heart, turned, and fled. The Americans followed, killing a few and capturing a large number. The battle lasted only a few minutes, but the victory was complete. The Americans had only

one man killed. They captured 850 prisoners, 150 swords, 1,500 rifles, 13 wagons with horses, two chests of medicine fresh from England, and a box of money amounting to $75,000 in gold.

A Thrilling Midnight Ride.—The battle of Moore's Creek Bridge had its heroine as well as its heroes. One of these heroes was Ezekiel Slocum, who left at home, when he marched away to battle, a young wife and a little baby. How long and lonely the next day was for Mary Slocum! When night came, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she saw the dead body of her husband lying on a bloody battle-field. In an instant she sprang up, kissed her baby good-bye, and leaving him with the nurse rushed to the stable, saddled her horse, and away she flew through the cold night air to find her husband. Mile after mile whirled rapidly by, and at daybreak she was thirty miles from home. Then she heard the firing of guns and in a few minutes the shouts of the victors. Upon reaching the battle-field her heart beat with joy when she looked among the wounded and did not find her husband's body. He returned in a little while from pursuit of the enemy and found her nursing the wounded.

"I was so happy," she said, "and so were all. It was a glorious victory."

All day she nursed the wounded, and she saved the lives of many brave fellows who did good fighting for their country long after that day. When night came, she prepared to return home. "In the middle of the night," she said, "I

again mounted my horse and started home. Caswell and my husband wanted me to stay until next morning and they would send a party with me. But I wanted to see my baby, and told them they could send no party that could keep up with me. What a happy ride I had back! And with what joy did I kiss my baby as he ran to meet me."

How the Victory Helped the American Cause.—The victory at Moore's Creek Bridge was one of the most important of the war. There was great rejoicing all over North Carolina when the news was heard. Ten thousand men sprang to arms and hurried to Wilmington. Clinton and Cornwallis came with their mighty armies, but they were afraid to land. Then they sailed away to Charleston, South Carolina, and were beaten again. The Highlanders of North Carolina did not try to help the king again. All they now asked was to stay quietly at home and attend to their own work. The victory at Moore's Creek saved North Carolina from the British; and, perhaps, it saved South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, also.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Where is Philadelphia? Why was it a good place for the continental congress to meet? Find the mouth of Cape Fear River. Find Cross Creek and Wilmington. What river are they on? Tell how Clinton went from Wilmington to Charleston, S. C., in 1776.

REVIEW.—

1. What was the king's second scheme for taxing the Americans?
2. Tell the story of John Harvey.
3. What bold step did John Harvey take, and why?
4. What were the committees of safety?

5. How did the women of Edenton show their opposition to the tea tax?
6. Tell the story of Mary Slocum's ride.
7. Tell how the last royal governor left North Carolina.
8. Who were the Tories? The Whigs?
9. How did Governor Martin try to conquer North Carolina?
10. Tell about the victory at Moore's Creek Bridge.
11. Why was this an important victory?

XI.

NORTH CAROLINA DECLARES FOR INDEPENDENCE.

What William Hooper Said.—After the victory at Moore's Creek the Whigs of North Carolina were ready to declare for independence of the king of England. They had been talking about it for a long time. Two years before the battle William Hooper had written to his friend James Iredell that the colonies "are striding fast to independence, and ere long will build an empire on the ruins of Great Britain."

What Mecklenburg County Did.—A year later, in May, 1775, when the people of Mecklenburg county heard the news of the battle of Lexington, their committees met at Charlotte and every body cried out for independence. They elected officers who should hold their offices from the people, and "independent of the Crown of Great Britain." What a bold act this was! Nowhere else had the

people dared to take so bold a step; but the patriots of Mecklenburg were ready to lead, whether the others followed or not.

A Glorious Day: April 12, 1776. — But neither William Hooper nor the patriots of Mecklenburg could speak for all the people of North Carolina. Only the convention could do that. Would the members have the courage to do it? Many people wanted them to do so; still, they hesitated. But when they heard the news of the great victory at Moore's Creek Bridge, they all declared that the time had come to speak out. So when the convention met at Halifax, in April, 1776, seven men were selected to write out what the convention should say about independence.

MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT CHARLOTTE.

We ought to remember the name of every one of these men. They were Cornelius Harnett, Allen Jones, Thomas Burke, Abner Nash, John Kinchen, Thomas Person, and Thomas Jones, all true patriots and friends of liberty.

Cornelius Harnett wrote the paper for the committee, and on April 12, 1776, he read it to the convention. He

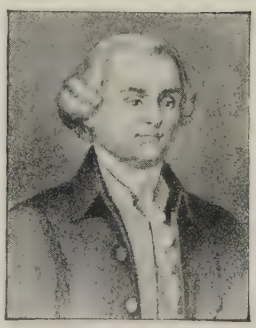
declared that the king was trying to take away the liberties of the Americans; that he had sent armies to fight them; that his war vessels had destroyed their property; and that when the Americans had begged for "peace, liberty, and safety," he had refused to hear their prayers. For all these reasons the Americans ought to declare themselves independent of such a king; and the convention ought to tell the North Carolina delegates in the continental congress to join "with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independency."

Every man in the convention voted for this, and so North Carolina became the first of all the colonies to declare for independence of Great Britain. Let us not forget these men and what they did on the 12th day of April, 1776, for it is a glorious day in our history.

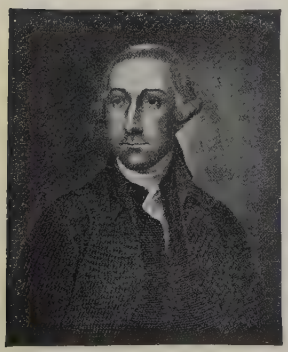
The Declaration of Independence.—Other colonies soon followed the example of North Carolina. In June Richard Henry Lee, one of the delegates from Virginia, made his famous motion in the continental congress that the colonies were and ought to be "free and independent states." But all of the members were not ready for independence; some spoke for it and some against it. Nearly a month passed before a vote was taken. Then it was found that a majority of the members were for it, and on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Three Famous North Carolina Patriots.—If you will look at the Declaration of Independence, you will find together the three names, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes,

and John Penn. These were the men who signed the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina and pledged North Carolina to fight for it. William Hooper was an eloquent lawyer of Wilmington; Joseph Hewes was a gentle and cultured merchant of Edenton; John Penn was a liberty-loving lawyer of Granville county.

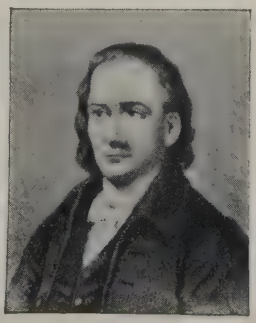


WILLIAM HOOPER.



JOSEPH HEWES.

William Hooper was born in Massachusetts, Joseph Hewes in New Jersey, and John Penn in Virginia. But all three lived in North Carolina, worked for North Carolina, and their fame belongs to North Carolina. Their names will always be remembered together—Hooper, Hewes and Penn—because they stand together on that famous declaration that made North Carolina a free and independent state.



JOHN PENN.

How the News Was Received.—There was great rejoicing in North Carolina when it was learned that the Declaration of Independence was adopted. The council of

safety which was in session at Halifax ordered that on August 1, 1776, the declaration should be read to the people. A great crowd came that day to the little village. At midday Cornelius Harnett, president of the council, escorted by the soldiers, ascended the platform in front of the court house and read the declaration to the people. They heard it with cheers and shouts of joy, with waving of flags and booming of cannon. The soldiers seized President Harnett and bore him through the village on their shoulders, cheering him as their champion and swearing allegiance to the new nation.

"The Pride of the Cape Fear."—The man whom the soldiers bore on their shoulders through the little village of Halifax had been for many years one of the leading patriots in North Carolina. No man in North Carolina did more than he to arouse the people to resist the tyranny of the British king; and no man gave more to the American cause in service or in fortune. We have already learned how he resisted the stamp act at Wilmington and Brunswick; how he marched with Tryon against the Regulators; how he was placed at the head of the committee of safety for the whole province; how he went with John Ashe to drive the royal governor out of Fort Johnston and to burn the hated fort to the ground; and how he wrote the famous resolution of April 12, 1776, declaring for independence before any of the other colonies.

But these are only a few of the great services Cornelius Harnett did for his country; and the enemies of his coun-

try did not forget him. In 1776, when Sir Henry Clinton came to the Cape Fear, he offered, in the king's name, to pardon all "rebels" who would lay down their arms and obey the king's government, "excepting only from the benefits of such pardon Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howes." There was no man in the South whom the British wanted so much to punish. When they took Wilmington in 1781 they sent an expedition at once to capture Harnett. He was thrown into prison and treated so badly that he died from his ill treatment, a martyr to the liberties of his country. He is often called the "Pride of the Cape Fear;" and his memory is honored in North Carolina in the name of Harnett county.

The First Constitution.—North Carolina was now an independent state. The people had declared that they would not be governed by the king, so they had to agree on some other plan of government. In November, 1776, the convention met at Halifax, and a plan was written out and agreed to. Such a plan is called a "constitution." The governors were no longer to be sent over by the king; they were to be elected by the assembly. On December 24, 1776, Richard Caswell, the brave colonel who had defeated the Tories at Moore's Creek Bridge, became the first governor of the state of North Carolina.

Richard Caswell.—The man whom the convention elected the first governor of the independent state served the people of North Carolina in more ways, perhaps, than any other man. He came to North Carolina from Maryland

when he was only a boy seventeen years old, seeking his fortune as a surveyor. So many new settlers were moving into the province at that time that the young surveyor found plenty of work to do, and did it well. Eight years after his arrival the people of Johnston county elected him to the assembly. He was in the assembly many times, before and after the Revolution, and was often speaker. In the assembly no man worked harder than he to improve the province. He voted for laws to make the courts better so that the people could get justice; to protect the western counties from the Indians; to increase the trade and build up the wealth of the province.

He loved liberty and was one of the first men in the colony to resist the king's tyranny. You have already been told how he was a member of the committee of correspondence; a delegate to the continental congress; a colonel in the army; victor at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, for which he was made a general; and finally how he was elected the first governor of the state after our independence. He was elected governor of North Carolina six times. We have had many governors since but none who loved North Carolina more than he did or served the state better. Perhaps, too, there has been none whom the people trusted and loved more than they did him. In 1777 the assembly showed how much the members thought of him by making a new county and naming it in his honor.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Charlotte, Halifax, Wilmington, Edenton.

REVIEW.—

1. What did William Hooper say about independence?
2. Tell what Mecklenburg county did in May, 1775.
3. Tell how the convention at Halifax declared for independence.
4. Tell what happened at Philadelphia July 4, 1776.
5. What three North Carolina patriots signed the Declaration of Independence?
6. How was the news received?
7. Tell the story of Cornelius Harnett.
8. Tell the story of our first constitution.
9. Who was the first governor of the independent state? Tell what you know about him.

XII.

THE HORNETS' NEST.

How the Indians Were Punished.—Of course the king did not willingly give up his colonies; they had to fight for their freedom. During the summer of 1776 North Carolina soldiers did some important fighting in the western part of the state. This was with the Cherokee Indians, who lived among the mountains. These Indians had promised Governor Martin to attack the white settlers in the West, so they could not march to help the patriots in the East. The Indians fell upon them in June and destroyed a number of people.

Then General Griffith Rutherford, with a force of North Carolina soldiers, marched against them. He had to go through a rough country, covered with boundless forests, steep mountains, and rushing streams. There were no

roads or bridges; still he marched so rapidly that he reached the Cherokee towns before the Indians knew he was coming. He punished them severely: burned their towns; destroyed their crops; and killed a number of their warriors. He lost only three of his own men. The Indians were driven farther across the mountains, and some even fled to Florida for safety. After this there was not much danger to be feared from these Indians, and the western settlers were able to leave their homes and fight against the British.

Four Years of Fighting.—Four years now passed before there was any more fighting in North Carolina. But during these years North Carolina soldiers were fighting for their freedom in other states. Colonel John Ashe marched to help the city of Charleston in 1776, when Clinton and Cornwallis sailed to attack it. Several thousand North Carolina soldiers joined Washington's army in the North, fought bravely in the great battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and elsewhere, and suffered with him at Valley Forge.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

When the British found that they could not beat Washington in the North, they decided to attack the South again. North Carolina sent soldiers to both Georgia and South Carolina. But those two states were soon conquered, and then Lord Cornwallis prepared to march into North Carolina. Once more, as at Moore's Creek Bridge in

1776, the American cause in the South rested on North Carolina, and patriots everywhere anxiously asked each other if that state would be able to save it.

How the Tories Were Again Defeated.—Lord Cornwallis expected the Tories to help him when he marched into North Carolina. So he sent two of his men to tell them to get ready, for he was coming soon. These men told the people that all those who helped the British would be rewarded, but all others would be punished. They urged the Tories to save themselves by joining the British army. More than 1,300 of them met in June at a place near the present town of Lincolnton, called Ramsauer's Mill, and prepared to march to join Cornwallis.

But the patriots knew what the Tories were doing, and they did not intend to let them join the British army. General Rutherford, the conqueror of the Cherokees, marched to the little village of Charlotte with 900 men; and Colonel Francis Locke, of Salisbury, gathered another force of 400 men. They intended to unite, but on the march missed each other. Colonel Locke thought that if he caught the Tories by surprise he could beat them with his little army. So by a rapid march he reached Ramsauer's Mill June 20, 1780, before the Tories knew he was anywhere near. A sharp fight followed, and the Tories were driven from the field in confusion. General Rutherford afterwards came up and completed the rout. About seventy men were killed on each side. The Whigs also captured 100 prisoners, 300 horses, and a great deal of baggage. In this battle

neighbor fought against neighbor, friend against friend, and brother against brother. It was a sad sight next day to see the relatives and friends of the missing looking over the field to find their dead.

This victory was the first the patriots had won in the South in two years and was glad news to them. Hundreds flew to arms, and hurried to Hillsboro, where General Gates was forming an army to march against Lord Cornwallis.

The Hornets' Nest.—But their rejoicing did not last long. General Gates was beaten at a place called Camden, in South Carolina. It was the worst defeat the Americans had ever suffered; their army was destroyed, and there seemed nothing to keep the British from conquering North Carolina.

In September Lord Cornwallis began his march toward Charlotte, expecting to have an easy journey. But the people of North Carolina were not so glad to see him as he had hoped. Hundreds of patriots, under such bold and active leaders as General William L. Davidson, Colonel William R. Davie, and Major Joseph Graham, followed the British army, shooting down the soldiers at every chance. It seemed to the British that an American soldier was hiding behind every bush and rock and fence. If a party left the main army to look for food, they were attacked on every side by men whom they could not see. If Lord Cornwallis sent a messenger anywhere, he was sure to be shot down. When the army reached Charlotte Colonel Davie's little band made a bold attack on it and killed a number of the British soldiers. The British officers said that Mecklen-

burg county was the most rebellious county in America, and that the Whigs swarmed around them like hornets, with their long rifles for stings. So Lord Cornwallis called Charlotte the "Hornets' Nest."

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—In what part of North Carolina are mountains found? Find Catawba River. Find the towns of Lincolnton, Salisbury, Charlotte, Camden (S. C.).

REVIEW.—Tell—

1. How Governor Martin tried to get help from the Indians.
2. How General Rutherford prevented their giving it.
3. How North Carolina sent help to other states.
4. How the Tories in North Carolina were beaten a second time.
5. How Cornwallis was received in North Carolina.

XIII.

"A CROWD OF DIRTY MONGRELS."

A Foolish Threat.—Lord Cornwallis had not been at the "Hornets' Nest" long before he heard news that sent him flying back to South Carolina. He had sent Major Patrick Ferguson, one of his best officers, on a trip to the western parts of North and South Carolina, with 1,200 men. Major Ferguson wanted to raise another army of Tories, and to frighten the Whigs of Washington county so they would not send any help to the Americans around Charlotte. He sent a message to the men of that county that if any of them marched against the British he would cross the mountains

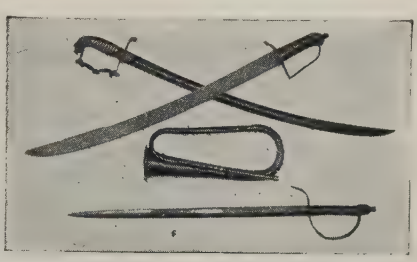
and destroy their settlements. But the men who were not afraid to build their homes among the bears, and the wolves, and the panthers, and the Indians, were not the kind of men to be frightened at a threat from a British major. Ferguson's message only made them angry, and they decided to make him pay for it.

How the Threat Was Answered.—One day in September more than one thousand pioneers gathered at Sycamore Shoals on Watauga River. There were 400 Virginians under Colonel William Campbell; 500 North Carolinians under Colonel Isaac Shelby and Colonel John Sevier; and 160 North Carolinians under Colonel Joseph McDowell. Later they were joined by Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, of North Carolina, and Colonel James Williams, of South Carolina, with 400 men each.

The officers chose Colonel Campbell for their leader. Then Colonel Shelby spoke to the men. He told them where they were going and what they were going to do, and said that if any man was not willing to go he could return home. But not a man left. Then he told them that each man must do his own fighting, and when they met the British to give them "Indian play." After this speech they all shouted that they were ready to go to catch Ferguson.

"A Crowd of Dirty Mongrels."—What a strange looking army they made! There were no bright uniforms, nor flying flags, nor beating drums. Their only uniforms were coonskin caps, buckskin shirts, and fringed leggings. There were no tents nor baggage; their only cover at night was

the starry sky, and their food was a pocketful of parched corn. Only a few of the officers had swords. But every man rode a good horse, and had a knife, a tomahawk, and a rifle; and they knew how to use them. There was many a hunter in that little army who could knock a squirrel off a limb as far as he could see him. They were as fleet as deer; as bold as the bears on their mountainsides; and as keen as Indians after a trail. Nearly every man of them had been in battles with the Indians and knew how to fight "Indian fashion."



SWORDS AND BUGLE USED IN THE REVOLUTION.

When Ferguson heard of this strange army he made fun of them and called them a "crowd of dirty mongrels." Still, he thought he had better get out of their way, so he hurried to reach the top of King's Mountain. This mountain is on the line between North and South Carolina. Ferguson pitched his camp on the South Carolina side, and felt so safe that he swore all the rebels in the world could not drive him off.

Giving Ferguson "Indian Play."—But the men in the patriots' army were used to climbing mountains. Following close on Ferguson's heels, they reached King's Mountain October 7, and at once rushed up the mountainsides to attack him. As they advanced they gave the British "In-

dian play," and from behind every rock and tree and fence poured a hot fire into their ranks. Ferguson and his men fought bravely, but in vain. They fell by the dozen, and finally Ferguson himself, struck by half a dozen bullets, fell dead from his horse Then all the rest gave up and became the prisoners of the "crowd of dirty mongrels." The Americans killed nearly 400 of their enemies, and captured over 700, besides thousands of guns and pistols. Only 28 of their own men were killed, and 60 wounded.

Glorious News for the Americans.—It was a glorious victory! Such a victory had not been won in the South since the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, nearly five years before. A whole British army had been destroyed or captured. One of Cornwallis's best officers had been killed. Thousands of Tories who had been waiting to join the British army if Ferguson won, returned to their homes, put their rifles in the racks again, and left Lord Cornwallis to fight his own battles.

Gloomy News for the British.—And what gloomy news it all was to Lord Cornwallis at Charlotte! He could not understand how it happened. Where did all those Whigs come from? How many were there? What were they going to do next? Maybe they were already marching against him at Charlotte. Frightened at this thought, the British general marched his army out of Charlotte in haste and disorder, and fled to South Carolina for safety. So just as the heroes of Moore's Creek Bridge saved North Carolina in 1776, the heroes of King's Mountain saved the state in 1780.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—In what part of North Carolina are mountains found? Find Watauga River. Where is King's Mountain?

REVIEW. Tell—

1. How Ferguson sent a foolish threat.
2. How the settlers replied to his threat.
3. How the mountaineers were dressed. What did Ferguson call them?
4. How they gave Ferguson "Indian play."
5. How the victory at King's Mountain saved North Carolina.

XIV.

HOW INDEPENDENCE WAS WON.

A Match for Tarleton.—The Americans in the South now took heart again. They believed they could whip the British if they only had a good general to lead them. So Washington sent General Nathanael Greene to take command of the southern army in North Carolina. He proved himself to be the greatest soldier in the war except Washington. When Greene reached Charlotte, he found an army of 2,300 soldiers. Part of this army he put under the command of General Daniel Morgan and sent to attack some British

NATHANAEL GREENE.

forts in the western part of South Carolina. Morgan had 900 men, 300 of whom were North Carolinians.

Lord Cornwallis sent the best officer in his army with 1,100 men to destroy Morgan's little band. This man was Colonel Banister Tarleton. There was no other man in the British army whom the Americans feared and hated as they did Tarleton. He had beaten them so many times and treated them so cruelly that they called him "bloody Tarleton." He thought he would have no trouble in beating Morgan, and at a place in South Carolina called Cowpens attacked him with great fury. But "bloody Tarleton" had met his match at last; his army was cut to pieces, and he had to fly for his life.

How Morgan Saved His Army.—Cornwallis was now more than ever anxious to destroy Morgan. So with his whole army of 2,000 men he set out in pursuit. But Morgan made up his mind not to be captured, and he hurried to put Catawba river between his army and the British. If he could do this he would be safe; if not, his little army might be destroyed. So the two generals began a race for the river, and Morgan reached there first.

A Famous Retreat.—When General Greene heard about Morgan's victory and retreat, he saw a chance to strike Cornwallis a hard blow. If he could only get the British general far away from South Carolina, where his supplies and the rest of his soldiers were, he thought he could beat him. Sending his own army north to Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, Greene sprang on his horse and rode

150 miles to tell Morgan his plan. The two generals then started on one of the most famous retreats in the history of the world. They were trying to join Greene's other army at Guilford Court House before Cornwallis caught up with them. Cornwallis was anxious to catch them before the two armies could unite. He was so eager that he made his soldiers

HOOPER MONUMENT AT GUILFORD BATTLE-GROUND.

destroy all their baggage and wagons, and throw away everything that kept them from marching fast. The farther away from South Carolina they got, the better it was for the Americans and the worse for the British. But it was now too late for Cornwallis to turn back.

What a long, hard march the two armies had! The roads were bad, there were great rivers to cross, the weather was

cold and wet, and the soldiers on both sides suffered much. But it was worse with the patriots than with the British. They had no tents, no blankets, no money, and often no food. They were half naked and were barefooted. In many places their march could be traced by the bloody tracks they left behind them. But they were brave and bore it all that their country might be free. General Greene managed the march so well that he reached Guilford Court House before Cornwallis did, and united his two armies. After a little more marching and a little rest for his men, he was ready for the battle.

How a Victory Ruined Cornwallis.—Near the present city of Greensboro, General Greene drew up his men ready for a battle. It began in the afternoon of March 15, 1781, and lasted till nearly night. Both sides did some of the hardest fighting of any during the war. After losing about 400 men, General Greene gave up the field. But he was not badly beaten, for he drew up his men in line ready to fight again the next day.

The British won the victory, but they had lost 600 men, and were too badly worn out to fight again. Cornwallis was afraid that Greene would now attack him, so he retreated from the battle-field and marched in all haste to Wilmington. General Greene then marched into South Carolina again, where he fought two or three battles, and drove the British to Charleston. There he kept them shut up for the rest of the war.

It was too late now for Cornwallis to return to South

Carolina. So he marched into Virginia, where he was captured by Washington at Yorktown. After this the British gave up the war, and the United States were free and independent. Let us not forget that the battles at King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Guilford Court House drove Lord Cornwallis to Yorktown, where Washington could reach him.

CORNWALLIS'S HEADQUARTERS AT WILMINGTON, 1781.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Cowpens, Greensboro, Wilmington, Yorktown (Va.).

REVIEW.—

1. How did Tarleton find his match?
2. How did Morgan escape from Cornwallis?
3. Why did Greene retreat across North Carolina?
4. Tell about this retreat.
5. Tell about the battle at Guilford Court House.
6. Where did Cornwallis then go? Where did Greene go?
7. How did Greene's fighting help Washington to capture Cornwallis?

XV.

A DAUGHTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Birth of Tennessee.—The war for independence had cost the people a great deal of money, and at its close the United States owed a great debt. How was this debt to be paid? This was a hard question to answer, for the United States government had no money. But several of the states owned great tracts of land in the West, and they now offered to give these to the United States, so they could be sold and the money used to pay the debt.

North Carolina was one of these states. In 1784 the assembly offered to the United States all the land now within the state of Tennessee. Most of it was a great wilderness then, and few people thought it would ever be a great state. So congress hesitated to accept the gift. This made the people angry. It seemed to them that nobody wanted them, for North Carolina gave them away, and congress would not take them. So they made up their minds to take care of themselves. A convention of the leading men met at a place called Jonesboro, and formed a new state which they called the state of Franklin. John Sevier, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, was elected governor.

But now it was North Carolina's turn to get angry. What right had John Sevier and his followers to make a new state out of territory that belonged to North Carolina?

There were many people in the new state who did not want to separate from North Carolina. They would not obey the laws of the state of Franklin; and the others would not obey the laws of North Carolina. Everything for a while was in great disorder. But after a while the North Carolina party got control and put an end to the state of Franklin.

After a few years North Carolina again offered to give the same territory to the United States, and congress accepted it at once. The people were satisfied this time. Later a new state was made and called Tennessee. John Sevier was again elected governor. The first man sent by the new state to Congress was a North Carolinian, who afterwards became president of the United States. His name was Andrew Jackson.

"Nolichucky Jack."—During one of the Indian wars in the Watauga and Nolichucky settlements, the white people took refuge in a fort. One day when no Indians were in sight, some of the girls ventured outside. Suddenly a cry was heard from the fort: "The Indians! the Indians! Run, run!" The frightened girls sprang over the ground like deer, and all got safely through the gate except one. When this girl saw that she could not reach it in time to get in, she ran to another part of the fort, and scrambling over the wall fell into the arms of one of the fighters. This girl's name was Catharine Sherrill, but her friends called her "Bonnie Kate." The man who caught her was John Sevier, whom his friends nicknamed "Nolichucky Jack."

A few years later "Bonnie Kate" became the wife of "Nolichucky Jack."

John Sevier moved to the Watauga settlement when he was only twenty-seven years of age. He was already famous as an Indian fighter. It is said that he beat the Indians in thirty-five battles. He also beat the British and Tories, as you have been told, at King's Mountain. As a reward for his great services in that battle, the legislature of North Carolina thanked him in the name of the state and voted to give him a handsome sword. He fought many other battles against the British in the Revolution.

After the Revolution he became governor of the state of Franklin. North Carolina declared that the people of the state of Franklin were in rebellion and had "Nolichucky Jack" arrested as a rebel. He was taken to Morganton to be tried, and was imprisoned. A few of his friends rode all the way from Tennessee to Morganton to rescue him. They brought his favorite horse, a fleet racer, for him to escape on. A great crowd was in the court house when they entered. But nobody knew them except Sevier. Pointing to him their leader cried out to the judge: "When are you going to let that man go?" Then everybody jumped up in great confusion, and before the sheriff could stop him, "Nolichucky Jack" rushed out of the room, sprang on the fleet racer that was waiting at the door, and was away as fast as the wind to the mountains. It was of no use to try to catch up with him. In a very short time he was at home kissing his brave wife, "Bonnie Kate," who was delighted to

see him again. He was never tried for rebellion, for the legislature of North Carolina declared that he should go free.

When Tennessee became a state in reality, the people again chose "Nolichucky Jack" to be their governor. They elected him governor six times and three times to congress. When he died, at seventy years of age, he had been the leader of the pioneers of Tennessee for more than forty years. No two persons in Tennessee were more popular than "Nolichucky Jack" and his brave little wife, "Bonnie Kate."

Three North Carolina Presidents.—Three presidents of the United States, who lived in Tennessee, were born in North Carolina. They were Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Their lives show that in our country any boy, no matter how poor or how humble, may, if he works hard and is honest, reach the highest place in the land.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log cabin, in the Waxhaw settlement. It was then in Mecklenburg county, but is now in Union. When he was a boy thirteen years old, he was captured by the British and treated so badly that he was almost starved. Once a British officer ordered him to clean the officers' boots. The boy haughtily refused and the cowardly officer cut him across the face with his sword. Jackson bore the scar all his life. Maybe when he fought the great battle of New

ANDREW JACKSON.

Orleans in 1815, and defeated the British, he remembered that scar.

It is said that he was a "roaring, rollicking, mischievous fellow" when he was a boy. But he was as brave as a lion. There was no danger that he feared and no hardship that he could not stand. When he became a general his soldiers called him "Old Hickory." After studying law at Salisbury he moved to Tennessee. There he had many wild adventures fighting criminals and Indians. The people admired him for his courage and honesty and elected him to many high offices. He was always noted for his purity of life and his great respect for women. He was firm, honest, and hated meanness. He was proud of his country, and when he was president made the nations of the world respect her. He is regarded as one of our greatest presidents.

BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JACKSON.

James Knox Polk was also born in a log cabin in Mecklenburg county. He studied at the University of North Carolina and was regarded as the best student in his class. When he moved

JAMES K. POLK.

to Tennessee he became a friend of Andrew Jackson. The people elected him to congress several times, and he became one of the most famous men in the country. He was president during the Mexican War, and to him more than to any other man the United States owes all the territory included in the states of Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. The great historian, Bancroft, said that from its results the administration of President Polk "was perhaps the greatest in our national history."

BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES K. POLK.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh. He was so poor that he could never go to school. While the other boys were at school he was learning to be a tailor. He taught himself to read after he became a large boy, and several years later his wife taught him how to write.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

When he was eighteen years old he set out with his mother and stepfather in a two-wheel cart, driving a blind pony, for Tennessee. The people along the way who laughed at this odd party little dreamed that they

were laughing at a future president of the United States. He began life in Tennessee as a tailor, but in a few years was elected governor, then to congress, and then to the United States senate. When war began between the North and the South, he opposed secession and would not follow the South. The North elected him vice-president when Lincoln was elected president the second time. So when Lincoln was killed the poor Raleigh tailor became president of the United States. You will hear more about him later.

BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Which is largest, North Carolina or Tennessee? Find Morganton, Waxhaw, Raleigh.

REVIEW.—

1. Why did North Carolina offer to give Tennessee to the United States?
2. How did the people of Tennessee act about it?
3. Tell the story of the state of Franklin.
4. Tell how Tennessee was born.
5. Tell the story of "Nolichucky Jack" and "Bonnie Kate."
6. What three presidents of the United States were born in North Carolina?
7. Tell the story of:
   Andrew Jackson,
   James K. Polk,
   Andrew Johnson.

WASHINGTON COLL

XVI.

JOINING THE UNION.

How the Constitution Was Made.—While North Carolina was having trouble with the state of Franklin, a great event happened at Philadelphia. After the Revolution the states began to ask each other, What sort of government shall we now have? As long as there was danger from the British the states helped each other; but as soon as this danger passed away some of them began to quarrel. More than once it looked as if there would be blows. These quarrels alarmed men like Washington. They saw that some way must be found to prevent such disputes, or there might be war between the states. It was decided to hold another great convention at Philadelphia to agree on a better plan of government. The men who were sent from North Carolina were William R. Davie, Alexander Martin, Richard Dobbs Spaight, William Blount, and Hugh Williamson. The convention met in the year 1787, and wrote the constitution of the United States.

"Constitution or No Constitution."—But no state was to be bound by this constitution until the people accepted it and joined the "Union," as the United States is often called. A convention was held in July, 1788, at Hillsboro, to decide whether North Carolina should join the Union or not. Which would the convention do? The people waited anxiously for an answer to this question. In the convention the members spent several days talking about the new consti-

tution. The leaders of those who favored it were Samuel Johnston, governor of the state; James Iredell, who afterwards became a great judge; and William R. Davie, who was afterwards elected governor. On the other side the leaders were Willie * Jones, who was one of the foremost patriots of the Revolution; Samuel Spencer, who, like Iredell, became a famous judge; Thomas Person, who had been a general in the army; and Timothy Bloodworth, who was afterwards elected a United States senator. When the vote was taken it was against the constitution. So when Washington was elected president of the United States, North Carolina was not a member of the Union. But soon after this the people learned that some changes were to be made in the constitution. These changes were what they wanted and they were now ready to join the Union. So in November, 1789, another convention was held, this time at Fayetteville. Samuel Johnston, the governor of the state, was made president of this convention. Soon after the members met, Dr. Hugh Williamson, one of the leaders, made a motion to adopt the constitution of the United States. Several members spoke in favor of it and a few against it. Then the vote was taken and the friends of

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

* Pronounced Wi-ley.

the constitution won the victory. This was on November 21, 1789, and on that day North Carolina once more became one of the United States.

In 1889 the people of Fayetteville held a great celebration in honor of the one-hundredth birthday of this great event. The governor of North Carolina, Daniel G. Fowle, the two United State senators, Vance and Ransom, and a great crowd of people were present. Several days were spent in amusements and feastings. Eloquent speeches were made by distinguished men. The adoption of the constitution was the greatest event in the history of Fayetteville and the celebration was a fitting memorial of it.

North Carolina's First Senator.—After North Carolina joined the Union the legislature had to elect two men to the United States senate. The senate is part of congress and helps to make laws for the people of the United States. Every state has two members in the senate who are elected by the legislature. The first senator from North Carolina was Governor Samuel Johnston.

Samuel Johnston became a leader in North Carolina many years before the Revolution. He was a friend of John Harvey, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn, Cornelius Harnett, John Ashe, Richard Caswell and the other great men who won our independence. But none of them did more than he. He was often a member of the assembly and was always found opposing the tyranny of the king and his governors. After the death of John Harvey, Samuel Johnston was chosen president of the provincial convention.

He was one of the first to stand for independence, and after independence was won he was elected governor. But he was governor only two years, for in 1789 the legislature chose him the first senator from North Carolina. In 1800 he became a judge, but soon grew tired of his office and gave it up. The next thirteen years of his life were spent at his beautiful home, called Hayes, near Edenton. He loved books

HAYES: THE COLONIAL RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL JOHNSTON, NEAR EDENTON.

and art, and his library at Hayes is one of the rarest treasures in North Carolina.

The New Capital of the New State.—One of the important things that the convention did in 1788 was to decide where the capital of the state should be. During colonial days there had been no regular capital until New Bern was selected and the governor's palace was built. At

that time most of the people lived in the East and could easily reach New Bern; but at the close of the Revolution the state had grown toward the West, and New Bern was too far in the East. The capital ought to be near the center, so the convention decided for it to be in Wake county. Three years later the assembly voted $20,000 to build a state house, and appointed a committee to

THE OLD STATE HOUSE, BURNED JUNE 21, 1831.

select the site for it. This committee bought one thousand acres of land from Colonel Joel Lane, near the center of Wake county, and laid off a town called Raleigh.

The new state house was not at all like the fine palace at New Bern. It was a "rude brick" building, with "barnlike, dingy, reddish walls." In 1794 the assembly met in it for the first time, though the building was not finished.

Indeed, it never was entirely finished, for in the morning of June 21, 1831, it was burned to the ground. It would have been finished the next day.

A Noble Statue Destroyed.—The greatest loss by this fire was not the capitol, for we now have a better capitol than the old one. But in the old capitol was one of the greatest pieces of art in the whole world. This was the famous statue of George Washington by Canova, one of the greatest of the world's sculptors. He made it for North Carolina from the finest Italian marble, and the United States sent a war vessel to bring it from Italy to North Carolina. The state paid $28,000 for it. In 1825 when Lafayette visited the United States he came to Raleigh to see this statue, and a picture was made of him in the capitol looking at it. What a pity that it should have been destroyed! It could have been saved if the legislature had voted only a small sum of money to

LAFAYETTE LOOKING AT CANOVA'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN THE STATE HOUSE AT RALEIGH.

make the doors of the capitol large enough for the statue to be carried out. But some of the members were too stingy to vote the money and this great piece of art was lost. The capitol has been rebuilt better than before, but no man can replace the statue of Washington.

Rebuilding the Capitol.—After the old state house was destroyed efforts were made by other towns in North Carolina to have the capital moved from Raleigh. But the legislature refused to do so and voted $50,000 to have the capitol rebuilt. Five commissioners were appointed to take charge of the work. The stone for the building came from a quarry about one mile from Raleigh, and a railroad with cars drawn by horses was built for bringing the stone to Raleigh. Stone cutters and masons came from Scotland to work on the building. Some of them made their homes in Raleigh and their descendants live there to-day.

The commissioners who had charge of the work were wise men, and spent on the foundation the entire $50,000 voted by the assembly. The assembly had to vote more money, and when the building was finished in 1840 it had cost $530,684.15. The capitol stands to-day just as it was when it was completed more than half a century ago.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Raleigh. How far is it from New Bern? Edenton? Wilmington? Goldsboro? Greensboro? Asheville? How near the center of the state is it?

REVIEW.—

1. Why was a convention held at Philadelphia in 1787, and what was done there? Who went from North Carolina?

2. Tell about the convention at Hillsboro in 1788. At Fayetteville in 1789.

3. Who was our first United States senator?

4. Tell the story of his services to the state.

5. Tell the story of the capitol.

6. What famous statue was destroyed when the state house was burned?

7. Tell how the capitol was rebuilt.

XVII.

THE INDEPENDENT STATE.

How a Great School Was Started.—The patriotic men who wrote the constitution of 1776 knew that they could not have a great free state unless the people were educated. So they said in that constitution that a great school should be built, called a University, where the young men of North Carolina could be taught "all useful learning." This work could not be done during the war, but in 1789 the assembly appointed several men, called "trustees," to have the University started and opened to students. Many of the great men we have been reading about were among these trustees: Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, Samuel Ashe, Samuel Spencer, Joseph Graham, Thomas Person, Willie Jones, William R. Davie, and others. They selected Chapel Hill, one of the most beautiful spots in North Carolina, as the place for the University, and on October 12, 1793, the first building was begun. Two years later the University

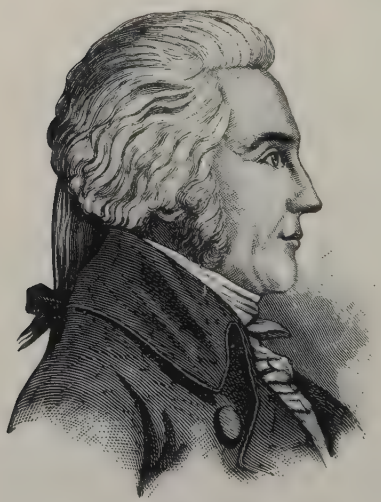
was opened, with Hinton James, of Wilmington, as the first student. The men who did more than any others to found the University were William R. Davie, who is called "The Father of the University," and Joseph Caldwell, the first president. Many of North Carolina's greatest men received their education at the University, besides hundreds of others all over the South. Our forefathers did no better thing for the state than the building of this great school.

OLD SOUTH BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Begun 1798. Finished 1814.

"The Father of the University."—One day in October, 1793, not many miles from the little town of Hillsboro, a strange procession marched through the woods of Orange county. The forest was brilliant with the autumn leaves of the sweet-gums and the dogwoods and the maples. But even these were scarcely more striking than were the costumes of some of those who marched in the procession.

They wore the uniforms of the Order of the Masons and they walked with a steady military tread. At their head was a tall and imposing man in the costume of the grand master of the Masons. Who was he, and what were these men doing there in the wild woods of North Carolina? They were there to lay the corner-stone of the first building of the University of North Carolina, and the man who led the procession was William Richardson Davie.

No other man did so much as he to found the University. It was he who wrote the law establishing it; his eloquence persuaded the legislature to vote money for it; he was one of the first trustees; he laid the corner-stone; and he was ever one of its warmest friends. This is why we call him the "Father of the University." No man in our history has a prouder title.



WILLIAM R. DAVIE.

Davie was born in England, and came to North Carolina when he was a boy. But when the Revolution began, though he was only twenty years old, he entered the army of the patriots and fought bravely through the war. In many

a battle field in South Carolina and in North Carolina he proved his devotion to liberty. When Cornwallis came to Charlotte, Davie led the soldiers who earned the title of "Hornets' Nest" for the little village. General Greene appointed him to supply his army with provisions, and his success was due largely to Davie's work. Davie was at the battle of Guilford Court House and did good service.

After the war he settled at Halifax and practiced law. He was eloquent, graceful, and had good manners, and soon became a leader in the state. The legislature elected him to the convention that wrote the constitution of the United States. He was one of the leaders in having the constitution adopted in North Carolina and a few years later was elected governor. But he was governor less than a year because the United States needed him for other work.

At that time France, who had helped us so much in the Revolution, was behaving badly toward the United States and there was danger of war between the two countries. The United States began to prepare for it and President Adams appointed Davie a general in the United States army. But the United States did not want war, and President Adams decided to send three men to France to settle the quarrel peaceably if possible. They were called "commissioners." General Davie was one of them. The great Napoleon was then the real ruler of France. He received the commissioners kindly, heard what they had to say, and agreed to settle the dispute without war. Davie and his companions deserve great praise for their success in their difficult work, for

war at that time would have been a bad thing for the United States. This was General Davie's last public service. Afterwards he moved to his farm in South Carolina, where he died. A county in North Carolina has been named in his honor.

Again at War.—One of the men who studied at the University of North Carolina won great fame in the war which broke out with England in 1812. He was Johnston Blakely, of Wilmington. At first he commanded the United States war-vessel "Enterprise," and proved himself such a good captain that he was given a larger vessel, called the "Wasp." And what a sting this "Wasp" had for British vessels! Captain Blakely captured a large number of merchant vessels, and in three of the hottest battles of the war captured the British men-of-war, "Reindeer," "Avon," and "Atlanta." After this he sailed away to sea and was never seen again. He left a little baby girl who was educated by the state in honor of her father's great deeds. President Roosevelt says there was no better captain in the war than Captain Blakely.

Another North Carolina captain who won fame was Otway Burns. With his vessel, the "Snap-Dragon," he sailed up and down the Atlantic coast, capturing many English vessels and destroying the British trade. He had many wild adventures, and his name became a terror to British merchants. Finally the English government sent a war-vessel called the "Leopard" to capture Captain Burns. The "Leopard" succeeded in capturing the "Snap-Dragon" while Captain Burns was on shore, sick.

The Nation's Guest.—But let us leave the story of the war and read about more interesting events. One of these happened in 1825. Every North Carolina boy and girl ought to remember the name of Lafayette, the brave young Frenchman who helped Washington win our independence in the Revolution. The American people loved Lafayette and were grateful for what he did for them, so there was great rejoicing when they learned that he was coming to this country on a visit. Never before did any man receive such a welcome in our country. Thousands of people met him everywhere and did all they could to show how much they loved him.

He reached North Carolina in February, 1825. The legislature appointed an escort to welcome him and accompany him through the state. The governor, Hutchings G. Burton, was instructed to entertain him at the expense of the state. All along his route crowds of people cheered him as he travelled towards Raleigh. At Raleigh he paid a visit to the capitol to see the great statue of Washington made by Canova, the great Italian sculptor. From Raleigh he went to Fayetteville. Is there a boy or girl in North Carolina who cannot guess why the name of Cross Creek was changed after the Revolution to Fayetteville?

At Fayetteville he had the greatest welcome of all. Such a crowd there was to greet him! Such firing of cannon! Such beating of drums! Such blowing of horns! And such cheering and waving of flags! It was a great day in the history of the little town. There were public speeches

of welcome, and banquets, and balls, and drilling of soldiers, all in honor of the "Nation's Guest." A great public dinner was given him just before he bade the town good bye. One of the toasts drunk in his honor was this:

"Lafayette—The chieftain fights for the hearths and liberties of his clan, the patriot for his country's rights; but let us drink to the health of the patriotic hero whose devotion to liberty is not confined by climes nor by countries."

That same afternoon Lafayette bade his friends good-bye. The soldiers escorted him to the South Carolina line, where he was met by the South Carolina escort. Nowhere had the hero been more welcomed than in North Carolina. The town of Fayetteville felt twice honored—because it bore his name and because he had visited it.

Another Great Convention.—Many people thought that the time had now come when some changes ought to be made in the constitution of the state. These changes were discussed for several years, and in 1835 a convention was held at Raleigh to adopt them. Some of the most distinguished men in the state were members of this convention.

Six of them were governors of North Carolina. They were: Gabriel Holmes of Sampson county; John Owen of Bladen county; Richard Dobbs Spaight of Craven county; John M. Morehead of Guilford county, who afterwards was president of the North Carolina Railroad; David L. Swain of Buncombe county, who became president of the University; and John Branch of Halifax county, who was

secretary of the United States navy when Andrew Jackson was president of the United States.

Four men who were distinguished judges were John D. Toomer of Cumberland county; Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax; Asa Biggs of Martin county, who in 1861 was a member of the secession convention; and William Gaston of Craven county, one of the greatest lawyers in North Carolina.

Louis D. Wilson of Edgecombe county became a soldier in the war with Mexico, and when he died left a large sum of money to the poor of Edgecombe county. Wilson county was named in his honor. Calvin Graves of Caswell county was afterwards speaker of the state senate, and his vote gave North Carolina the great railroad from Morehead City across the state. Weldon N. Edwards of Warren county was afterwards president of the convention of 1861 which declared North Carolina out of the Union. But the most famous man in the convention was Nathaniel Macon of Warren county.

Nathaniel Macon.—No other man ever lived in North Carolina who served the public as long as Nathaniel Macon. He left his studies at college when he was hardly more than a boy to become a soldier in the Revolution. Several times he was asked to become an officer but would not do so. He remained a private and would never take any pay for his service in the army. While he was in the army he was elected to the legislature by his county without his knowledge. At first he refused to go, because he said he had seen the faces of the British many times but had never seen their

backs, and he wanted to stay in the army until he saw their backs also. But General Greene begged him to go to the legislature, saying that he could do his country more good there than in the army. So he went.

He staid in the legislature five years. A few years later he was elected to congress, where he remained for twenty-four years. Then the legislature sent him to the United States senate. He was in the senate thirteen years. Altogether he served the state and nation as a lawmaker for forty-two years. For five years he was speaker in congress and for two years was president of the senate.

When he became seventy years old he gave up his office because he declared he was getting too old to stay in the senate any longer. One of his best friends was the famous John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia. In his will Randolph said of Macon:

"He is the wisest, the purest, and the best man that I ever knew."

Changes in the Constitution.—The convention met at Raleigh June 4, 1835, and elected Nathaniel Macon president. This convention made some very important changes in the constitution. One of them was to take away from the towns of Edenton, New Bern, Wilmington, Halifax, Fayetteville, Hillsboro and Salisbury, the right to send a delegate each to the legislature. These towns were called "borough towns," but the convention said there should be no more borough towns in North Carolina. The convention also changed the constitution so as to give every county its

just share of the members of the legislature. This was because the western counties had complained that the eastern counties had more than their share. It was also decided that the legislature should not meet every year, but once every two years, as we now have it. Till 1835 negroes who were not slaves had been allowed to vote; but the convention changed the constitution to prevent this.

An important change was made as to who could hold office in North Carolina. The old constitution declared that no man should hold an office who denied "the being of God or the truth of the Protestant religion." Many people thought this kept members of the Roman Catholic Church from holding offices and they wanted it changed. Judge William Gaston was a member of the Roman Catholic Church but he held the office of judge. He made one of the greatest speeches made in the convention in favor of the change. The members agreed with him, and the word "Protestant" was changed to "Christian."

The last important change was in the way the governor should be elected. Before this time he had been elected by the legislature. But this was changed so he should be elected by the people. We still elect our governor in this way. The first governor elected by the people was Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Chapel Hill. The old borough towns in North Carolina.

REVIEW.—

1. Tell how the University was begun. Who is called the

"Father of the University," and why is he so called? What other services did he render?

2. Tell the story of the "Wasp" and the "Snap-Dragon."

3. What visitor came to North Carolina in 1825? How was he received?

4. Who were the leaders in the convention of 1835?

5. Who was elected president? Tell the story of Nathaniel Macon.

6. What changes were made in the constitution?

XVIII.

PROGRESS.

Education.—So much has been said in this story about war and soldiers, that some boys and girls may think the chief business of a state is to fight, and that a man cannot be a hero unless he is a soldier. But this is not true. The chief business of a state is to keep peace and order among the people, and many of our greatest men never saw a battle. The best way for a state to have order and prosperity is to educate the people. This is what the men thought who wrote the constitution in 1776, and who built the University in 1793. There were many other men in North Carolina who thought the same thing, and some of these became the builders of great schools. At Salem in 1802 a school for girls was opened by the Moravians. It is the oldest school for girls in North Carolina. After several years other well-known schools for girls were started at Raleigh, Greensboro,

and other places. About the same time several of our greatest schools for boys were opened: Wake Forest College near Raleigh; Trinity College, not far from Greensboro; Davidson College, a few miles from Charlotte; and Guilford College, near where the battle of Guilford Court House was fought.

Schools for the Little Folk.—But these schools were all for the larger boys and girls only. There were some wise men who thought the state ought to have schools for the little folk. Three great men did more to have these schools started in North Carolina than any others, and we must not forget their names. They were Archibald D. Murphey, who was a great lawyer and judge; Joseph Caldwell, who was a great teacher; and Calvin H. Wiley, who was a great superintendent. They had many difficulties in their way, but they worked hard and would not give up.

ARCHIBALD D. MURPHEY.

How the Schools Were Begun.—Judge Murphey read to the assembly a plan that he thought of for these schools. His plan was so good that he is called "The Father of the Public Schools." Then Dr. Caldwell and other men wrote letters to the newspapers and made speeches to the people in favor of Judge Murphey's plan. They persuaded the

assembly to vote a small sum of money for the schools. Afterwards more money was voted, and in 1840 the schools were opened. But for many years they did not do very well. Then in 1852 the assembly put Calvin H. Wiley in charge of them. He was called the "Superintendent of Common Schools." For thirteen years he remained superintendent, and made the schools the best in all the South. Thousands of children went to these public schools, and everybody in North Carolina was proud of them.

Calvin Henderson Wiley.—None of the men we have read about did more for North Carolina than Calvin H. Wiley. He fought many battles for the state, but his battles were not against the Indians or the British. They were fought against a worse foe than either of these—Ignorance. Wiley studied at the University and graduated with high honors. He then practiced law a few years, but finally decided to close his office and begin his battle against Ignorance.

CALVIN H. WILEY.

The people of Guilford county elected him to the legislature. He worked hard there for the public schools and spoke eloquently for them. When the legislature decided to elect a superintendent of the public schools of the state, everybody said that Calvin H. Wiley was the man to elect. So he was chosen in 1852.

No man in the history of the state ever had a harder task.

He found that the public school money was being wasted. There were hardly any good school houses. The teachers were very poor. The children were not going to school and the people cared very little about education.

But Wiley made up his mind to change all this. He rode nearly all over the state in his buggy, talking to the people about education until he got them interested in their schools. He had better school houses built. He improved the teachers. He urged the children to go to school. When he began there were only 800 public school teachers in the state. He soon increased the number to 2,286. There were only 1,905 public schools being taught. In five years he brought the number up to 2,854. There were only 83,373 children going to the public schools. In seven years he had increased the number to 116,567.

Everybody trusted him, and the legislature elected him superintendent six times. Then the war came; the South was defeated, and everything was turned topsy-turvy. The public schools had to be closed. But many thousands of boys and girls had received an education in these schools that they could never have had if Calvin H. Wiley had not worked for them.

Three Wonderful Schools.—Many of those children who went to the public schools thought they had a very hard time studying their lessons and sometimes wished they had none to study. But suppose they had not been able to see, nor hear, nor speak! Then they would have thought, How easy it would be to learn our lessons if we could only

see our books and ask the teacher questions and hear what she says! There were hundreds of children in North Carolina who could do none of these things, and yet some of them studied hard and learned quickly. What a wonderful thing it is to teach them! The first school for these children in North Carolina was opened at Raleigh in 1845, with only seven pupils. Now there are three such schools in the state, and hundreds of deaf and dumb children, and hundreds of children who are blind, go to them and learn to read and to write and to do many useful things.

What a Wonderful Woman Did.—We have been reading about the great things that great men have done for North Carolina. We are now to learn the story of what a great woman did. Her name was Dorothea Dix. She came all the way from Massachusetts to North Carolina to ask the assembly to vote money for a home, or asylum, where insane persons would be kindly treated and taken care of. There had never been such a place in North Carolina, and most of these poor people were locked up in filthy jails and cold pens, where they suffered much. More than once the assembly had been asked to build an asylum for them, but the members would not vote the money for it.

Then Dorothea Dix came, but at first most of the members would not listen to what she said. She worked hard, but could do nothing until she asked James C. Dobbin to help her. He gladly promised, and made a great speech in the assembly in favor of the asylum. After hearing this speech the members voted the money, and a great building

was erected at Raleigh. It is on a beautiful hill, selected by Miss Dix herself, and is now called "Dix Hill."

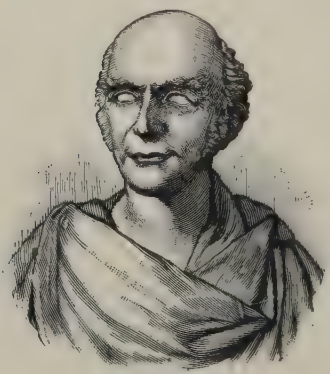
There are three such asylums in North Carolina to-day. Large sums of money are spent every year by the State in caring for the insane. We owe this wonderful work to Dorothea Dix and James C. Dobbin.

Internal Improvements.—For many years after the Revolution, North Carolina did not grow as fast as some of the other states. What was the trouble? Most men said it was because the planters could not get their products to market; and before people would come to North Carolina to live, the state must build roads, dig canals, and deepen her rivers. Such things as these are called "internal improvements."

People now began to talk about internal improvements, to write letters to the papers about them, and to hold great meetings all over the state to decide on what should be done. All this, after a while, led to work on some of the rivers, which were made wider and deeper so that larger boats could sail on them. One or two canals were also dug, the most important one being the canal through the Great Dismal Swamp. This great canal is still used by hundreds of vessels every year.

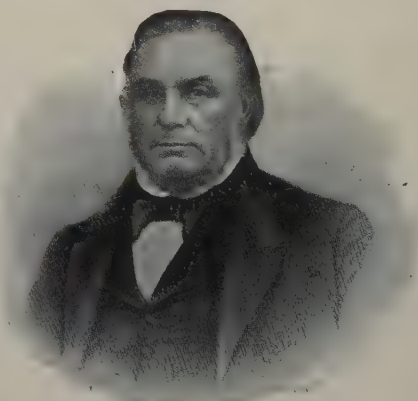
Railroads.—But the most important work was the building of railroads. When Samuel Johnston went from Edenton to attend the convention at Hillsboro in 1788, he rode horseback. It was a hard, rough journey, and he was several days on the road. But to-day when a man goes from Eden-

ton to attend the assembly at Raleigh, he takes a comfortable seat in a good coach, and after a pleasant ride of a few hours he meets his friends at the capital. What a wonderful change this is! Yet there were some men years ago who said railroads would ruin the country!



JOSEPH CALDWELL.

In 1827 Joseph Caldwell, president of the University, urged that a railroad be built from New Bern right through the state to Asheville. But what a strange railroad he was thinking of! It was to have wooden rails, and the cars were to be pulled by horses. It was not built, but his plan made people begin to think about the building of railroads. A few years later work was begun on two railroads, which were completed in 1840. One ran between Wilmington and Weldon; the other between Raleigh and Gaston. Later it was carried to



JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

Weldon. Another railroad was begun between Goldsboro and Charlotte; then it was carried to Beaufort and to Asheville. The two men who did more to have this railroad built than any others were Calvin Graves and John M. Morehead. Now there are thousands of miles of railroads in the state, and we can go from one end of it to the other just as Joseph Caldwell planned.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Salem; Wake Forest; Davidson; Guilford College. Where is Trinity College now? If a man sailed up Cape Fear River from the mouth, what towns would he pass? What on Tar River? The Roanoke? The Neuse? Where is the Great Dismal Swamp? Riding from Wilmington to Weldon on the railroad, what are the principal towns that one would pass through? From Raleigh to Weldon? From Beaufort to Charlotte? To Asheville?

REVIEW.—Tell about—

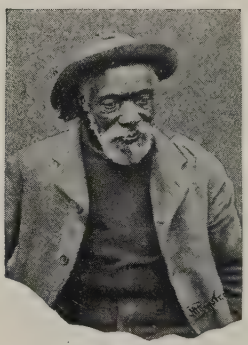
1. The beginnings of education in North Carolina.
2. The schools for the little folk.
3. Calvin H. Wiley.
4. The schools for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.
5. The insane asylum.
6. Internal improvements.
7. The building of railroads.

XIX.

LEAVING THE UNION.

"Uncle Randall" and "Mars George."—"Uncle Randall" is an old gray-haired negro, with wrinkled face and bent back. He was once a slave, and "Mars George" was

his master. When they were boys they were great friends and playmates. They roamed about the farm together, riding the colts, fishing and swimming in the pond, and hunting squirrels down on the creek bank. But after they became men Randall had to go to work in the cotton patch, and everything he made belonged to his master. "Mars George" was always good to "Uncle Randall," and "Uncle Randall" loved "Mars George." "Uncle Randall" is not a slave now, and is too old to do much work, but he still lives on the old plantation, and "Mars George" still takes good care of him. "Mars George's" grandchildren all love old "Uncle Randall," because he tells them stories of what he and "Mars George" used to do when they were boys together on the farm. They call him "Uncle" because he is so old. There were many such slaves as "Uncle Randall," and many such masters as "Mars George," in North Carolina, and the other southern states, when they were boys.



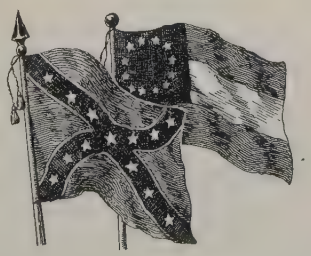
"UNCLE RANDALL."

AN OLD SLAVE "MAMMY."

What People Thought About Slavery.—When the Revolution began, all the states had slaves. But in the North the people did not need them as much as they

did in the South, so they soon got rid of their slaves. In the South there were great plantations of cotton and corn, and the people wanted the slaves to work these farms. In North Carolina most of the slaves and their masters were like "Uncle Randall" and "Mars George," but in some states the slaves were not treated so well.

Many people, most of whom lived in the North, thought it was wrong to own slaves. But the southern people did not think so. They said their slaves were treated kindly, and it was better for them to be here than in Africa, where their forefathers had lived. Great disputes arose over this question. Both sides became angry and said many unkind things about each other. Thousands of men in the North wanted to make the South free all the slaves. The southern people said that they had a right to their slaves, and if the North tried to free them, the South would separate from the North and form another government. We shall now see how this led to a great war.



CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

Secession. — The southern states thought that the North was trying to destroy the rights given to them by the constitution, and that the only way they could prevent it was by separating from the North. Such a separation is called "secession." But did a state have a right to withdraw from the Union? In the North the people said, No; in the South they said, Yes. So

in the year 1860 the state of South Carolina declared that she was no longer a member of the United States. Six other states soon did likewise. Then these seven states formed a new government called the "Confederate States of America," and invited all the other southern states to join them.

"You Can Get No Troops from North Carolina."—Should North Carolina accept this invitation? Many people in the state wanted to do so at once. But most of the people loved the old Union which their fathers and grandfathers had fought so hard for at Moore's Creek Bridge, Guilford Court House, and Yorktown. They did not want to leave this Union if they could help it. So at first they refused to join the Confederate States. Peace was what they wanted, and they did all they could to keep the country out of war.

But war came, anyhow, and President Lincoln called on North Carolina to send troops to fight against the South. Then Governor Ellis replied: "You can get no troops from North Carolina;" and all the people cried out, "If we must fight, let us fight by the side of our friends and neighbors." So on May 20, 1861, a convention met in Raleigh to decide what North Carolina should do.

North Carolina Leaves the Union.—This convention contained one hundred and twenty members. The two leading men in it were Weldon N. Edwards, who favored secession, and William A. Graham, who opposed it. Edwards, who had been a member of the convention of 1835, was elected president.

William A. Graham was perhaps the best known man in the state. He had been United States senator, twice governor of North Carolina, secretary of the United States navy, and afterwards was a member of the Confederate States senate. While he was secretary of the navy he sent an expedition to Japan which opened that country to the world. Before this time the Japanese would not let other people come into their country, nor trade with them. The Whigs nominated Graham for vice-president of the United States when General W. S. Scott ran for the presidency, but he was defeated. It is said that he delivered the best speech made in the convention of 1861.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The first thing the convention did, after electing officers, was to declare that North Carolina was no longer a member of the old Union. This is known as the "Ordinance of Secession," and it was adopted May 20, 1861. The convention next declared that North Carolina should join the new Union of southern states, called the Confederate States of America. These two actions meant that in the war which had begun North Carolina was to fight on the side of the South.

REVIEW.—

1. Tell about slavery in North Carolina.
2. What did the people think about slavery?
3. How did it lead to trouble between the North and the South?
4. What is meant by "secession"? What did the South think about it? the North?
5. What did North Carolina think about it?
6. What were the Confederate States of America?
7. When President Lincoln asked Governor Ellis for troops what did he reply?
8. Tell how North Carolina left the Union.

XX.

THE LAST GREAT WAR.

Preparing for War.—Great preparations were now made for war. Soldiers gathered at various places in North Carolina, ready to fight for the South. Forts were built along the coast to keep the enemy's ships from landing soldiers. The women worked day and night with their needles, making clothes and knitting socks for the soldiers. Many pretty girls embroidered beautiful flags for their sweethearts to carry before them into battle. Everybody was excited and talking about war as if it were some great pleasure trip, for few people understood what a terrible thing war is.

The First Battle.—The United States began at once to send soldiers to conquer the South. Some of them landed

OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE

in Virginia, and North Carolina soldiers marched to drive them away. The two armies met at a place called Big Bethel and there fought the first battle of the war. The Confederates had 1,200 soldiers, 800 of whom were from North Carolina, under Colonel D. H. Hill, a brave officer who afterwards became a general. The only southern soldier killed in the battle was Henry Wyatt, one of Colonel Hill's men. He was the first soldier killed in battle in the war between the states. The battle of Bethel was not very important, but when the news came that the South had won a victory there was great rejoicing in North Carolina.

Bad News for North Carolina.—This rejoicing did not last long, for the people now heard that the President of the United States had sent a powerful fleet to capture the forts along the coast of North Carolina. There was some sharp fighting, but the forts were not very strong, and one by one they fell into the hands of the enemy. First Fort Hatteras was captured, then Roanoke Island, and then New Bern.

North Carolina Soldiers in the War.—But the greatest fighting was done in Virginia and Tennessee. North Carolina sent 125,000 soldiers into the war, most of whom went into these states. This was a larger number than was sent by any other southern state. There was not a great battle in which they did not fight.

But were they brave? And did they do their duty? Let us see. The first Confederate soldier killed in battle was a North Carolina soldier. The Confederates who led the way in the famous charge at the great battle of

Gettysburg were North Carolina soldiers. The soldiers who made the last charge and fired the last shot at Appomattox were North Carolina soldiers. In some of the great battles in Virginia, North Carolina had more soldiers killed than all the other states put together. During the war more than 40,000 North Carolina soldiers were killed and wounded, and this was a greater number than those lost by any other Confederate state. Do not these things show how brave North Carolina soldiers were, and how well they did their duty?

Famous North Carolina Officers.—Several officers from North Carolina won fame during the war. The following were killed while leading their men in battle: General George B. Anderson, General L. O'B. Branch, General W. D. Pender, General James Johnston Pettigrew, and General Stephen D. Ramseur. General Pender received the last order ever given on the battle-field by the famous "Stonewall" Jackson. "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground, sir," he said, just as he was carried off the field by his officers. And General Pender held his ground. General Pettigrew led his men farther than any others in the great charge at Gettysburg. General Jackson on his death-bed wrote to General Lee asking him to promote General Ramseur for his great bravery. Other officers who were not killed and who won fame were: General Robert F. Hoke, who was a general when he was only twenty-six years old; General D. H. Hill, who won the battle of Big Bethel; and General Bryan Grimes, who, General Lee said,

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT RALEIGH.

saved the whole Confederate army in one of the great battles in Virginia.

"The Great War Governor."—But the North Carolinian who won the greatest fame during the war did not win it on the battle-field, though he was a brave soldier. He was away in Virginia fighting when the people elected him governor in 1862. His name was Zebulon Baird Vance.

Before the war began Vance had opposed secession and spoke against it. But after North Carolina seceded he raised a company of sturdy mountain men and marched away at their head to join the army. His company was called "The Rough and Ready Guards." Vance proved to be a brave fighter and was soon made a colonel. He might have become a general if the people had not called him back to North Carolina to be governor.

The proud record made by North Carolina during the war was due more to him than to anybody else. It was he who kept North Carolina's ranks in Virginia and Tennessee full, and caused her to send more soldiers to the Confederate army than any other southern state. It was he, too, who kept the North Carolina soldiers better clad and better fed than those from any other southern state. After the battle of Gettysburg the Confederate army in Virginia was terribly gloomy and disheartened. Vance visited the army and made some wonderful speeches to the soldiers. These speeches stirred their hearts with hope and courage. General Lee said that Vance's visit was worth 50,000 soldiers to him.

But Vance did more than make speeches. He sent more supplies to the army than any other governor in the South. Among the things he bought were: 2,000 fine rifles, 12,000 overcoats, 50,000 blankets, 250,000 pairs of shoes, gray cloth for 250,000 uniforms, 100,000 pounds of bacon, and $50,000 worth of medicines. Most of these things of course were sent to the North Carolina soldiers; but a large quantity also found its way to the camps of soldiers from other states. Many a poor ragged soldier had shoes on his feet, a blanket to cover him from the snow, and a ration of bacon once a week because Zebulon Baird Vance was governor of North Carolina. No wonder the soldiers called him "The Great War Governor of the South."

No other man did so much as he to keep up the courage of the people during the terrible days of suffering that the war soon brought to every southern home.

How the People Suffered.—Those terrible days came soon after Governor Vance was elected. North Carolina had sent thousands of her bravest men to the battle-fields of other states. The work at home had to be done by women, children, and negroes. They worked bravely day and night, but found it hard to keep the soldiers clothed and fed without starving themselves. Many people could not buy the food and clothing they needed, because the price of everything was so high. A gallon of molasses cost $8. It took $50 to buy a bushel of corn, and $100 to buy a barrel of flour. A boy thought he had a good dinner if he could get cornbread and sorghum and peas.

He did not expect to have meat. A pair of boy's boots cost $150, so most of the boys went barefoot, even in winter. The women made their own shoes. Carpets were torn up from the floor and cut into blankets. Even the richest people had to do without things that the poorest can now have.

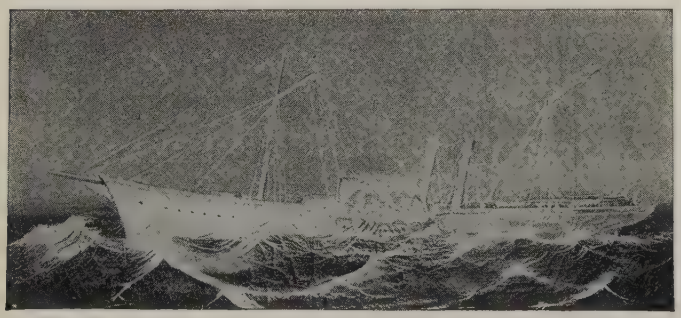
The Blockade and Blockade Runners.—The chief cause of all this suffering was what is called the "blockade." The United States had large fleets of war vessels which sailed along the coast of the southern states and would not let other vessels go in and out of the harbors. No cotton could be shipped to Europe to be sold, and no clothing and food could be brought in from Europe.

But there was one port in the South which the war vessels could not close up. This was Wilmington. A powerful fort had been built on Cape Fear River, a few miles below Wilmington, called Fort Fisher, and this protected the city. Swift little vessels called "blockade runners" slipped in and out of Wilmington, protected by the guns of Fort Fisher. They carried out cotton and brought back many things needed by the people and the army.

"The Advance."—The most famous of these blockade runners was the "Advance." She was a fast sailing little vessel which Governor Vance bought in England. For two years the "Advance" managed to keep out of the way of the big war vessels, sailing back and forth between Wilmington and the West Indies. She made eleven trips, but was captured on the twelfth, and destroyed.

What the "Advance" Did.—The "Advance" carried out hundreds of bales of cotton, which were sold in the West Indies to English merchants. The money was used to buy all sorts of useful things. Tools for farmers, medicine for hospitals, uniforms, blankets, rifles, and food for soldiers, all were brought into North Carolina in large quantities.

How Plymouth Was Captured.—When the Union soldiers captured Roanoke Island, the little town of Ply-



THE ADVANCE.

mouth, at the mouth of Roanoke River, was also captured. As long as the United States held this town, North Carolina could not send food from the eastern part of the state up the river to General Lee's army in Virginia. So General Robert F. Hoke, of North Carolina, was sent to take Plymouth from the United States. General Hoke managed the attack so bravely and so well that the town and all the United States soldiers in it were captured. He received great praise for this victory and was promoted.

"The Albemarle."—In this battle General Hoke was greatly helped by a vessel called the "Albemarle," built by Captain James W. Cook, a North Carolina naval officer. At the battle of Plymouth the "Albemarle" sunk one United States vessel and drove another away. A few days later she went into battle against eight powerful ships, did them great damage, and, after fighting four hours, slipped safely away. The United States was very anxious to destroy this vessel, so Plymouth could be again taken

THE ALBEMARLE.

from the Confederates. One dark night Lieutenant Cushing, a daring officer, managed to place a torpedo under her, and the "Albemarle" was blown up. Then the United States troops entered Plymouth again.

The Fall of Fort Fisher.—The United States government now planned to destroy Fort Fisher. In the winter of 1864 a large fleet of war vessels and a powerful army were sent to capture the fort. The fleet was commanded by Admiral Porter, and Fort Fisher was under the com-

mand of Colonel William Lamb. At first the fleet was driven off, but it returned again with fifty-eight vessels, carrying six hundred cannon. Then followed one of the most terrible battles in the history of the world. The fleet threw 50,000 cannon balls against the fort. At the same time the army attacked it from the land side. After several days of hard fighting, Fort Fisher surrendered, and the United States soldiers then marched into Wilmington.

The Last Battle.—The war was now near the close. A few weeks after the capture of Wilmington, a great United States army of more than 100,000 soldiers, under General William T. Sherman, entered North Carolina. This army had made a long march through the states of Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina, and had captured all the large cities in those states. When General Sherman entered North Carolina there was only a very small army, of less than 20,000 men, to meet him. This army was under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, one of the greatest soldiers of the war. General Johnston tried to stop General Sherman at a place called Bentonville, not far from Goldsboro. But Sherman's great army won the battle, and Johnston had to retreat toward Raleigh. Sherman followed, captured Raleigh, and a few days later, near Durham, received the surrender of Johnston's army. General Lee had already surrendered to General Grant in Virginia, so Johnston's surrender brought the war to a close.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—Find Bethel; Cape Hatteras; Roanoke Island; New Bern; Cape Fear; Wilmington; Plymouth; Goldsboro; Bentonville; Durham. Trace the course of Roanoke River.

REVIEW.—

1. Tell about North Carolina's preparations for war.
2. Tell about the first battle of the war.
3. What bad news did the people hear?
4. Tell about North Carolina soldiers in the war.
5. Who were some famous North Carolina officers?
6. Who was called "The Great War Governor"?
7. Why was he so called?
8. Tell how the people suffered.
9. Tell about the capture of Plymouth; the Albemarle; the capture of Fort Fisher.
10. How was the war brought to a close?

XXI.

IN THE UNION AGAIN.

EMANCIPATION AND SECESSION.

What the War Decided.—During the war thousands of men had been killed and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed. It took all this to settle the two great questions that divided the North and the South. They were that no state had a right to secede from the Union, and that never again should there be slaves in the United States. During the war President Lincoln had declared free all the slaves in the states which had seceded; and

after the war the slaves in all the other States in which slaves were held were set free. The negroes now had no masters; they could go and do what they pleased; their families could not be separated any more; they could own their own farms; they could learn to read and to write; after a while they were allowed to vote and to hold office; indeed, they could now do whatever their old masters were allowed to do.

A Sad Home-Coming.—After the surrender of the Confederate armies the soldiers told each other good-bye with tears in their eyes and turned their faces homeward. What sad journeys they had before them! Everywhere they saw the ruin and suffering caused by the war. North Carolina, like the other southern states, was in a terrible condition; thousands of her sons had been killed on the battle-field; thousands of others came home sick and crippled for life; all were ragged, hungry, and penniless. When they reached home they found nothing to cheer them except the love of their friends. Where they had left beautiful homes, they found tumbled down ruins or heaps of ashes. Fine farms, where corn and cotton had grown in abundance, were waste places covered with grass and weeds. Their barns and fences were rotted to the ground. There were not enough horses and mules in the state to plough the fields. But the men were as brave now as they had been in the war, and went to work to rebuild their state.

The Conquerors and the Conquered.—But how anxiously they waited to learn what the victorious North was

going to do with the conquered South! Many of the northern people wanted to have the leaders of the Confederacy punished, to destroy the old states, and to divide them into new ones. But President Lincoln, who was a great and good man, opposed all this. He said the southern people had suffered enough already; and that the southern states could come back into the Union as soon as the people would swear to support the constitution of the United States. But President Lincoln was murdered, and Andrew Johnson, who was born in North Carolina, became president. He tried to carry out President Lincoln's plan, but many of the northern people did not like President Johnson, and would not listen to what he said. So the enemies of the South got control of the government, and made up their minds to punish the southern people. What now followed is called "reconstruction."

"**Reconstruction.**"—Those were evil days for North Carolina. Hostile United States soldiers roamed everywhere, robbing and insulting the people. Hundreds of men, most of whom were bad men, followed the army from the North to plunder the South. They were called "carpet-baggers," and were protected by the army. They soon got control of the state. Thousands of ignorant negroes were allowed to vote. They turned out the brave old Governor Worth, and elected William W. Holden governor. Many negroes were put into public offices. The schools built up by Calvin H. Wiley were destroyed; the doors of the University were closed; business and trade were ruined; and

there were no order, no peace, no safety, for men who were true to the South.

Changes in the Constitution.—The first step in "reconstruction" was a convention to change the constitution. This convention met in Raleigh in 1868. It was not controlled by the best men in the state as the other conventions had been. Most of the best men were not allowed to vote because they had taken part in the war. Those who controlled the convention were northern men who had come to North Carolina to seek their fortunes by plundering the people. There were also thirteen negroes in the convention who always did as these northern men told them.

The real purpose of the convention was to change the constitution so these northern men and the negroes could hold the offices in the state. This was done by permitting the negroes to vote and to hold office, though most of the best white men could do neither. One day a party of men were dining together. Three of them had been governors of North Carolina, one had been a supreme court judge, others had been members of congress. Yet the only man in the room who could vote was the negro who waited on the table.

Many other changes were made, but I cannot tell you of them here. The result was that the northern fortune-hunters and negroes got control of the state. They spent millions of dollars for which the state got nothing except debt. The days that followed were evil days in North Carolina. The poor negroes were not as much to blame as

the white men who led them. The negroes were very ignorant, and most of them did not know any better.

The Union League.—At the close of the war the old slaves still loved their old masters, and the old masters still treated their old slaves kindly. There was no unkind feeling between them until the carpet-baggers came. These men tried to set the negroes against the southern white people. They formed a society called "The Union League," which held all its meetings in secret. The poor negroes did not know any better than to listen to what the carpet-baggers told them. They thought these men were their friends and their old masters were their enemies. Soon after the league was formed many houses and barns belonging to white men were burned; their cattle were stolen; white women were often insulted; and several brutal murders were committed. The white people believed these to be crimes of members of the Union League. Finding that they could get no protection from Governor Holden, they made up their minds to protect themselves.

"Ku Klux Klan."—In certain parts of the state strange sights were now often seen. During the dark hours of the night hundreds of tall figures on black horses were seen riding swiftly along lonely roads, or moving silently around the hut of some well known negro. Long white robes flowed from their shoulders, making them look seven or eight feet high. They made no noise, and spoke no word, but they moved rapidly.

If a carpet-bagger tried to set the negroes against the

white people, he was sure to receive a note signed with the three letters, "K. K. K.," warning him to leave the neighborhood. If a negro took an active part in the Union League, he was certain to receive a visit from these strange beings and be severely whipped. A few who had burned barns or insulted white women were found dead, hanging from limbs by the roadside. There, too, was a piece of paper pinned to the body, on which were written the three letters, "K. K. K."

What did it all mean? What were the "K. K. K.'s"? People said they were the ghosts of soldiers who had come back from the battle-fields to punish wicked negroes and carpet-baggers. The negroes believed these stories, and in many places would not follow the carpet-baggers, as they had done.

The letters "K. K. K." stood for Ku Klux Klan, a society formed by the white people in certain counties to oppose the Union League and punish negroes who were guilty of crimes. Everything about it was secret, and nobody except members knew who belonged to it. It did many things that were wrong and against the law, but it made bad men behave themselves.

The Punishment of a Governor.—When Governor Holden found that the Ku Klux Klan was keeping the negroes from voting, he saw that his party would be turned out of power unless he could frighten the white people so they would not vote. So he pretended that the Ku Klux Klan was causing so much disorder in Caswell and Alamance

counties that the people needed United States soldiers to protect them. Just before the election in 1870 he sent the cruel Colonel Kirk to those counties. Colonel Kirk and his brutal soldiers arrested more than a hundred white men who had committed no crime and threw them into prison. The people were kept in great terror by the lawless soldiers. All this was done at the command of Governor Holden, and the people wanted him punished.

When an officer like a governor or a judge disobeys the law he can be tried by the assembly, and, if found guilty, his office is taken away from him. This is called "impeaching" him. When the assembly met, they accused Governor Holden of many crimes, and decided to impeach him. After a long trial he was found guilty. The assembly removed him from office and declared that he never could hold office again in North Carolina.

REVIEW.—Tell about—

1. What the war decided.
2. The home-coming of the soldiers.
3. How the North treated the South after the war.
4. "Reconstruction."
5. Change in the constitution.
6. The Union League and the Ku Klux Klan.
7. How Governor Holden was punished.

XXII.

"SINCE THE WAR."—I.

Friends Once More.—We shall now read no more of soldiers and wars. In their stead we shall hear of schools and colleges, of teachers and farmers, of factories and railroads. We shall read no more stories of fighting and suffering. The North and the South have both laid down their arms. The old flag with its stars and stripes now floats over hundreds of school houses in the South as well as in the North, and the southern boy is as ready to defend it with his life as the northern boy. The two sections are friends again as they were when the northern general, Nathanael Green, led southern soldiers at Guilford Court House, and the southern general, George Washington, led northern soldiers at Yorktown. We shall now read a story of peace and happiness.

The Last Constitutional Convention.—After the removal of Holden from the office of governor the white people got control of their state again. They then held a convention at Raleigh to make some changes in the constitution. A change was made that gave the white people control of the offices of county commissioners and justices of the peace. Negroes and white persons were also forbidden to marry each other or to go to the same schools. This was the last convention for changing the constitution that has been held in North Carolina.

Better Days in "The Old North State."—The next year,

Zebulon B. Vance, who had already been governor twice, was elected governor again. Happier days now came to "The Old North State." The Union soldiers were gone; both the Union League and the Klu Klux Klan had been broken up; and the white people were again the rulers of North Carolina.

Governor Vance proved himself to be one of North Carolina's greatest sons. While he was governor the laws of the state were obeyed; again there were peace and order; the lives and property of the people were protected; schools and colleges were opened. The hum of mills, the shriek of factory whistles, the roar of trains proclaimed that industry had taken the place of war. Trade began to thrive, farmers plowed their fields in safety, and men with glad hearts set themselves to the tasks of building their homes again, planting their fields, and making the state stronger and richer and happier than ever before.

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

Vance in the United States Senate.—Governor Vance became the most popular man in the state. In 1879 after he had been governor two years the legislature elected him to the United States senate. He remained in the senate for fifteen years and became one of the strong leaders of the "New South." He was so eloquent, so generous, so kindly,

and so honest that those who had been his enemies became his friends. He defended the South from attacks of her enemies without offending the North. No man did more than he to make the two sections friends again. When he died the legislature voted money to erect a monument to him in the capitol square at Raleigh. This is the only monument that the state has ever erected with public money to one of her great sons.

Thomas J. Jarvis.—When Governor Vance was elected to the senate, the lieutenant-governor, Thomas J. Jarvis, became governor. He served the remaining two years of Vance's term, and was so much liked by the people that he was elected for four more years. After his term as governor was closed President Cleveland appointed him United States minister to Brazil, where he remained four years. Jarvis proved himself such a worthy successor of Vance as governor, that, when Vance died, he was appointed to succeed him as United States senator. In recent years he has been one of the ablest and most eloquent champions of public education in the South.

How the University Was Opened Again.—When peace came after the war with England, the people built the University and opened it to the young men of the state. So now, when peace came after the war against the North, one of the first things to be done was to open the University again. The man who did more than any other to have this done was Kemp P. Battle, and when all was ready for students he was elected president. He remained at the

head of the University for fifteen years, and he made the New University as great as the Old University had been. Just as William R. Davie can be called "The Father of the Old University," so Kemp P. Battle deserves to be called "The Father of the New University."

A Great School for Farmers.—The University has educated many men who became great lawyers, doctors, soldiers,

ALUMNI HALL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

teachers, and preachers. But until a few years ago there was no school in the state where boys could learn to be great farmers, surveyors, engineers, and builders of factories and railroads. There were millions of acres of land that would make fine farms; there were hundreds of miles of railroads to be built; there were rushing streams that would turn the wheels of hundreds of mills. But there were few men who knew how to turn a waste field into a fine farm;

or how to build a railroad across swamps or under mountains; or how to manage a great factory. A few wise men thought there should be a school where boys could learn to do these things. So they asked the assembly for money to build such a school, and the assembly gave it. The school was opened in 1889 at Raleigh, and since that time has been a great help in building up the state. It is called the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

MAIN BUILDING, STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

A Great School for Women.—Both this college and the University were for men only. Should not the state also have a great college for women? The teachers of North Carolina thought so, and urged the assembly to build a school where teachers themselves could be taught. After several years of hard work they persuaded the assembly to vote the money, and in 1892 the college was opened at Greensboro. It is the State Normal and Industrial College for Women. Two men were leaders in this great work—

Charles D. McIver and Edwin A. Alderman. The former was elected president. The college is only fourteen years old, yet more than three thousand young women have studied there, and more than two thousand of them have been teachers.

Charles Duncan McIver, the Children's Friend.—Today there are thousands of boys and girls in North Carolina who are at school in pretty school houses, sitting at comfortable desks, reciting their lessons to good teachers, and looking forward to bright futures, because Charles Duncan McIver was their friend. Like most of these boys, he was raised on a farm where he learned to love work—hard, earnest, honest work. "My work is my joy," he often said. He studied at the University and was one of the best students there. Then he became a school teacher, for he was one of the first men "since the war" to see that the greatest need of North Carolina was education. Like Calvin H. Wiley he began a long war against ignorance, which lasted for twenty-five years.

CHARLES DUNCAN MCIVER.

Not only was he the founder of the State Normal and Industrial College, but he was the leader in many other works for education. He spoke in nearly every county in North Carolina, and in half the states of the Union, for

better schools. McIver was perhaps the most popular speaker in North Carolina since Vance, and like Vance, he was one of the best story-tellers in the state. People came for miles to hear him talk about education. He urged them to vote more taxes for longer school terms, better school houses, and better teachers. Not only did he speak for the cause himself, but he persuaded many others to help him fight the great enemy—Ignorance. No other man in the whole country did more for the education of the boys and girls on southern farms than he.

Many honors came to him. He was president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, president of the Southern Educational Association, and president of the Normal School Department of the National Educational Association, the largest educational association in the world. He also had many chances to become wealthy, but he would not accept them, because he had devoted his life to the children of the state and of the South.

REVIEW.—

1. How do the North and South regard each other now?
2. What was the last convention to change the constitution?
3. How did better days come to North Carolina?
4. Tell about Zebulon B. Vance. Thomas J. Jarvis.
5. How was the University opened again?
6. Tell how and why a college for teaching agriculture was founded.
7. What great college was founded for women? Who was its founder? Tell the story of his life.

XXIII.

"SINCE THE WAR."—II.

The Public Schools.—One of the greatest evils that North Carolina suffered from the war was the closing of the public schools. But the people did not intend to let them stay closed, and as soon as there was order and peace in the state they were re-opened. Before the war these schools were for white children only; negroes were not allowed to go to school. But now there are public schools for both races, and every child in North Carolina is within reach of a school.

A NORTH CAROLINA RURAL PUBLIC SCHOOL.

More than twice as many children now go to the public schools as went twenty years ago. More money is spent for public education, the school houses are better, the terms are longer, the teachers are better, and fewer children cannot read and write than ever before in the history of the state.

The Last Change in the Constitution.—One reason of this great interest in education was an important change that the legislature proposed in the constitution. This was that no man who becomes twenty-one years of age after

1908 shall be allowed to vote in North Carolina unless he "shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language." The people said that they would adopt this change if the public schools should be improved so every child in North Carolina could get an education. Charles B. Aycock promised that if he were elected governor this should be done. The people voted for the change, and elected Aycock governor.

"The Children's Governor."—Vance was "The Great War Governor;" Aycock is called "The Great Educational Governor," and sometimes "The Children's Governor." He is given these titles because he did so much for the public schools while he was governor. He went all over North Carolina talking to the people about education. He is a fine orator, and the people heard him gladly and went to work to improve their schools. While Aycock was governor the public schools made more progress than during any other four years in our history.

Other Schools and Colleges.—The interest taken by the people in their public schools has been a great help to the private schools and church schools also. There are many famous high schools in the state, all of which are crowded with boys and girls preparing themselves to go to the colleges. And the colleges, too, Trinity College, Wake Forest College, Davidson College, Guilford College, and the colleges for girls, are all making rapid progress, and doing much to help build up the state.

Orphan Asylums.—We have already read about the

schools for the deaf and dumb, and the blind. "Since the war" they have become better and have more children studying in them than ever before. Besides caring for these, the state and the churches have built homes for children who have no parents. At Oxford the state helps the Masons support such a home. These children are well cared for; they have good schools, and learn useful trades.

Newspapers and Libraries.—There are more ways of educating the people than through schools. They can teach themselves by reading newspapers and books and by travel.

When the war closed there were only thirty-one newspapers in the state; now the number has grown to more than two hundred. They go into many thousands of homes, and are read by more than a million people.

One thing that is helping to educate the people is the rural free delivery of mail. Since they can now get their mail daily over these routes, thousands of people in the country read newspapers who never read them before.

During the last few years hundreds of libraries have been bought in North Carolina. Many of the cities have beautiful library buildings containing many thousand books, which are free to all the people. Nearly two thousand public schools have libraries containing more than 100,000 of the best books in the world. This number is always increasing, and the time will come soon when every boy and girl in the state will be able to read what the greatest authors have written.

The Education of Negroes.—While the negroes were slaves it was against the law for them to go to school. But after they became free the state opened public schools for them. There are now three schools, at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, and Elizabeth City, where their teachers are trained to teach; and a school at Greensboro for them like the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Raleigh for white boys. There are now more than two thousand negro public schools in the state, with nearly 150,000 pupils in them.

Other schools have been built for them by northern people, and many northern teachers have come into the state to teach in these schools. The negroes have shown much interest in education and have made great progress.

Agriculture.—The people of North Carolina do not like to live in large cities. They love the country and the work of the farm; more than three-fourths of them live on farms. There is not a better state in the Union for farming than North Carolina. The soil is fertile; the climate is good; and since railroads have been built, it is easy for most of the farmers to get their products to market. Every kind of crop that grows in the United States can be raised in North Carolina; but the chief crops are cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and rice. Within the last few years truck farming has become important. All sorts of vegetables, berries, and fruits are shipped to northern markets, and sold for large sums of money. Many of the counties in the

trucking sections around Goldsboro, New Bern, Wilmington, and Chadbourn, look like great gardens.

In no other way has the state made more progress "since the war" than in agriculture. We have already learned how the state built a great college at Raleigh, where agriculture can be taught. An officer called commissioner of agriculture has been added to the state government. He has a large number of men at work under him, looking after the interests of the farmers and explaining to them how they can make their farms better. In several places model farms are conducted, where the farmers can learn how to cultivate their crops so as to make the largest harvests. A public school has been placed within reach of every farmer's children. All these things have led the farmers to improve their fields, to take better care of their stock, and to build better houses.

Good Roads.—Another thing that is improving agriculture and making the state more prosperous is the building of good roads. It does a farmer little good to harvest a large crop if he cannot carry it to a market. In many parts of North Carolina he finds it hard to do this because the roads are so poor. But in a few counties, especially Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Forsyth, Wake, Durham, Guilford, and New Hanover many miles of good rock roads have been built. Farmers in these counties have no trouble in taking their crops to market at any time of the year.

Manufacturing.—Only a few years ago nearly all the cotton raised in North Carolina was shipped away to New

England or across the ocean to England, to be made into cloth. But since the war men have begun to build factories and mills in North Carolina, and now all of our cotton can be made into cloth here at home. Nearly everywhere we turn we see the tall black chimneys of cotton factories, and hear the humming of their looms; cotton mills stand on many river banks. These mills and factories give work to thousands of people, and have done much to change such places as Raleigh, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Gastonia from sleepy little villages into busy cities.

"Since the war" North Carolina has become one of the leading states in the manufacture of tobacco also. Winston and Durham are known all over the world for their great tobacco factories.

Furniture factories, too, are scattered all through the central part of the state, and there are many thriving towns that have been built by this industry. High Point, just a few years ago only a railway station, is now one of the largest markets for the making of furniture in the United States.

There are many other kinds of factories and mills that are fast turning North Carolina into a manufacturing state.

Railroads.—We cannot have great factories unless we have some way to get the products to people who want to buy them. So hand in hand with the growth of factories in North Carolina has gone the building of railroads. We have seen how the people had just begun to build railroads when the war began. At that time there were only 937 miles of railroad in North Carolina. During the war the

work had to stop, but "since the war" it has been pushed still more rapidly. Railroads now go into every part of the state, connecting the towns of North Carolina with all the great cities of the United States. There are now nearly 4,000 miles of railroads in North Carolina.

Western North Carolina.—We have seen how the eastern part of the state had been settled for more than a hundred years before any white men moved across the mountains. The mountain region has been the last part of the state to be settled, because it was hard to get to. But since railroads have been built through this part of the state, it has grown rapidly. The mountains of North Carolina have become famous for beautiful scenery and fine climate. Some of the grandest scenery in the world is found there. People go to these mountains for their health from all over the world. Asheville, Waynesville, Toxaway, and other places have become noted summer resorts. All through the beautiful valleys of the Swannanoa, the French Broad, the Pigeon and other rivers, are splendid homes and fine farms. No other part of North Carolina has made more progress "since the war."

The End.—We have now reached the end of this story. Many long years have passed since the first white man landed on Roanoke Island; since the first rude hut was built; and since the first white child was born. From Roanoke Island the white man has gone farther and farther inland until he has crossed the mountain-wall on the west, clearing forests, tilling the soil, and building towns and cities

as he went. The first rude hut has long ago disappeared, but in its place are thousands of beautiful residences and comfortable homes. Millions of babies have been born to bless the land since Virginia Dare was lost in the vast woods. A great wilderness has been changed into a great civilized state. This was the work of our forefathers, who gave their lives and fortunes that we might have homes of peace and love and happiness. The story that we have read is their story. Brave men and noble women they were, and a good old state they made for us. Let us love it, and work for it, and, if need be, give our lives for it, that we may be worthy children of "The Old North State."

GEOGRAPHY LESSON.—How can one go from New Bern to Chapel Hill? Wilmington to Chapel Hill? Asheville to Chapel Hill? Charlotte to Chapel Hill? Edenton to Chapel Hill? Find Oxford, Chadbourn, High Point, Gastonia, Winston, Waynesville, Toxaway, the Swannanoa River, French Broad River, Pigeon River.

REVIEW.—

1. Tell about the work of the public schools.
2. What change was made in the constitution in 1900? How did this help the public schools?
3. Who is called the "Childrens' Governor"? What else is he called, and why?
4. How have the other schools and colleges prospered since the war?
5. How are orphans cared for in North Carolina?
6. Tell about newspapers and libraries in the state.
7. What is being done for the education of negroes?
8. What improvements have been made in agriculture? In roads? In manufacturing? In railroads?
9. Tell about western North Carolina.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ESSE QUAM VIDERI

HISTORY IN THE NAMES OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.*

Alamance, formed in 1849 from Orange. The name of the county is derived from Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought the battle between Governor Tryon and the Regulators. It is the name of an Indian tribe which dwelt in that locality.

Alexander, formed in 1847 from Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes. Named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg county, several times a member of the legislature and speaker of the house of commons.

Alleghany, formed in 1859 from Ashe. Name derived from an Indian tribe in the limits of North Carolina.

Anson, formed in 1749 from Bladen. Named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe. He lived for a while on the Pedee in South Carolina. In 1761 he was given the honor of bringing to her marriage with King George III., Charlotte, princess of Mecklenburg, for whom Mecklenburg county was named.

Ashe, formed in 1799 from Wilkes. Named in honor of Samuel Ashe of New Hanover, brother of General John Ashe. Samuel Ashe was a Revolutionary patriot, one of the first judges of the state, and afterwards governor.

Beaufort, formed in 1705 from Bath.† Named in honor of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, who in 1728 was one of the lords proprietors of Carolina. He purchased the share of the Duke of Albemarle.

Bertie, formed in 1722 from Bath. Named in honor of James and Henry Bertie, lords proprietors who in 1728 owned the share of Lord Clarendon.

Bladen, formed in 1734 from Bath. Named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the board of trade which had charge of colonial affairs.

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* "The Names of the Counties of North Carolina and the History Involved in Them," by Kemp P. Battle. William A. Blair, publisher, Winston, N. C., 1888.

† Bath county was formed in 1696 out of territory bordering on Pamlico Sound and extending southward to the Cape Fear river. It was at first divided into "precincts," which in 1738 became "counties."

Brunswick, formed in 1764 from New Hanover and Bladen. Named in honor of the famous House of Brunswick of which the four King Georges of England were members. It was named at the time of the marriage of Princess Augusta, daughter of King George II., to Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick.

Buncombe, formed in 1791 from Burke and Rutherford. Named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier who was killed at the battle of Germantown, near Philadelphia. Colonel Buncombe lived in Tyrrell county. He was noted for his hospitality. Over the door of his house were these lines:

"To Buncombe Hall,
Welcome All."

Burke, formed in 1777 from Rowan. Named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, member of the continental congress and governor of North Carolina.

Cabarrus, formed in 1792 from Mecklenburg. Named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, of Edenton, several times a member of the legislature and often speaker of the house of commons.

Caldwell, formed in 1841 from Burke and Wilkes. Named in honor of Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He was one of the first and strongest advocates of the public school system and of the railroad through the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee.

Camden, formed in 1777 from Pasquotank. Named in honor of the learned Englishman, Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who was one of the strongest friends of the Americans in the British parliament. He took their side in the dispute over taxation without representation.

Carteret, formed in 1722 from Bath. Named in honor of Sir John Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, one of the lords proprietors. When the other lords proprietors sold their shares to the king in 1728, Carteret refused to sell, and an immense tract of land in North Carolina was laid off as his share in 1744. It was called the Granville District and was the cause of a great deal of trouble. He lost it when the Revolution freed North Carolina from British rule.

Caswell, formed in 1777 from Orange and named in honor of Richard Caswell. (A sketch of Caswell appears in another place in this little book.)

Catawba, formed in 1842 from Lincoln. Named after a tribe of Indians which dwelt in that section of the state.

Chatham, formed in 1770 from Orange. Named in honor of the great Englishman who won for England all of French America and was the most eloquent defender of the American cause in the British parliament during the Revolution—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Cherokee, formed in 1839 from Macon. Named after an Indian tribe which still dwells in that section of the state.

Chowan, formed in 1672 from Albemarle.* Named for an Indian tribe dwelling in the northeastern part of the state when the English first came to North Carolina.

Clay, formed in 1861 from Cherokee. Named in honor of the great orator and statesman, Henry Clay.

Cleveland, formed in 1841 from Rutherford and Lincoln. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, one of the heroes of the battle of King's Mountain. Colonel Cleveland was one of the best partisan officers brought forward by the Revolution. He weighed over four hundred pounds and was nicknamed "Old Round-about Cleveland." He was very popular with his soldiers.

Columbus, formed in 1808 from Bladen and Brunswick. Named in honor of the Discoverer of the New World.

Craven, formed in 1712 from Bath. Named in honor of William, Lord Craven, one of the lords proprietors of Carolina.

Cumberland, formed in 1754 from Bladen. Named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of King George II. Cumberland was the commander of the English army at the battle of Culloden in which the Scotch Highlanders were so badly defeated. Many of them came to America, and their principal settlement was at Cross Creek in Cumberland county.

Currituck, formed in 1672 from Albemarle. Named after an Indian tribe.

Dare, formed in 1870 from Currituck, Tyrrell and Hyde. Named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America.

Davidson, formed in 1822 from Rowan. Named in honor of General William L. Davidson, a soldier of the Revolution who was killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford. When General Greene retreated across North Carolina before Cornwallis in 1781, he stationed

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* Albemarle county was the first county in North Carolina. It was divided into "precincts," which in 1738 became "counties," and "Albemarle" county disappeared from the map. For a long time the governors of North Carolina were called "governors of Albemarle."

some troops under General Davidson at Cowan's Ford over the Catawba river to delay the British army. The British attacked the Americans, killed General Davidson, and forced the passage. The United States has erected a monument in his honor on Guilford Battle-ground.

Davie, formed in 1836 from Rowan. Named in honor of William R. Davie. (A sketch of Governor Davie appears at another place in this little book.)

Duplin, formed in 1749 from New Hanover. Named in honor of George Henry, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman.

Durham, formed in 1881 from Orange and Wake. Named after the town of Durham, a thriving manufacturing city.

Edgecombe, formed in 1732 from Bath. Named in honor of Sir Richard, Baron Edgecombe, an English nobleman, and a lord of the treasury.

Forsyth, formed in 1849 from Stokes. Named in honor of Captain Benjamin Forsyth, of Stokes county, who in the War of 1812 raised a company of riflemen and marched to Canada, where he was killed in battle.

Franklin, formed in 1779 from Bute.* Named in honor of the great philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin.

Gaston, formed in 1846 from Lincoln. Named in honor of Judge William Gaston, one of North Carolina's greatest judges.

Gates, formed in 1779 from Hertford. Named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American army at the battle of Saratoga. At this battle an entire British army was captured, but General Gates contributed nothing to that success. It is regarded as one of the most important battles in the history of the world.

Graham, formed in 1872 from Cherokee. Named in honor of Governor William A. Graham, governor of North Carolina, United States senator, secretary of the United States navy, and Confederate States senator.

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* Bute county was formed from Granville and named in honor of John, Earl of Bute, the first lord of the treasury, and one of George III.'s trusted advisers. He was so hostile to the American colonies that Bute county was abolished and divided into Franklin and Warren counties.

Granville, formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. Named in honor of Carteret, Earl of Granville, who owned the Granville District. He was prime minister under King George II. and a very brilliant man.

Greene, formed in 1799 from Glasgow* and Craven. Named in honor of General Nathanael Greene, Washington's "right-hand man." Next to Washington General Greene is regarded as the greatest soldier of the Revolution. He fought the battle of Guilford Court House and saved North Carolina from the British.

Guilford, formed in 1770 from Rowan and Orange. Named in honor of Francis, Earl of Guilford, an English nobleman. He was the father of Lord North, who was prime minister under King George III. during the Revolution. Lord North afterwards became Earl of Guilford.

Halifax, formed in 1758 from Edgecombe. Named in honor of George, Earl of Halifax, president of the board of trade, which had control of the colonies before the Revolution.

Harnett, formed in 1855 from Cumberland. Named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, "the Pride of the Cape Fear," the "Samuel Adams of North Carolina." (A sketch of him appears in another place in this book.)

Haywood, formed in 1808 from Buncombe. Named in honor of John Haywood, who for forty years was the popular treasurer of the state.

Henderson, formed in 1838 from Buncombe. Named in honor of Leonard Henderson, chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, and his brother, Archibald Henderson, a member of congress and a very able lawyer.

Hertford, formed in 1759 from Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton. Named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, an English nobleman. He was a brother of General Conway, a distinguished British soldier and member of Parliament, who favored the repeal of the stamp act. The word Hertford is said to mean "Red Ford."

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* Glasgow county was named in honor of James Glasgow, the first secretary of state after 1776. He had been a prominent patriot during the Revolution, but while secretary of state was convicted of fraud in issuing land grants in Tennessee, and his name was expunged from the map.

Hyde, formed in 1705 from Bath. Called Wickham until about 1712. Named Hyde in honor of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, one of the lords proprietors.

Iredell, formed in 1788 from Rowan. Named in honor of James Iredell, of Edenton. James Iredell was one of the foremost lawyers of the state. In 1788 and 1789 he was one of the leaders in the state in advocating the adoption of the constitution of the United States. His speeches in the convention of 1788 at Hillsboro were among the ablest delivered by any of the advocates of the constitution. Washington appointed him in 1790 a judge of the supreme court of the United States.

Jackson, formed in 1851 from Haywood and Macon. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who was born in Mecklenburg county, won the brilliant victory over the British at New Orleans, in 1815, and was twice elected president of the United States.

Johnston, formed in 1746 from Craven. Afterwards parts of Duplin and Orange were added. Named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, governor of North Carolina from 1734 to 1752.

Jones, formed in 1779 from Craven. Named in honor of Willie Jones, of Halifax. He was one of the leading patriots of the Revolution, was president of the council of safety, and was opposed to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It was due to his influence that the convention of 1788 rejected it.

Lenoir, formed in 1791 from Dobbs * and Craven. Named in honor of General William Lenoir, one of the heroes of King's Mountain.

Lincoln, formed in 1779 from Tryon.† Named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution, whom Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis at the surrender at Yorktown.

Macon, formed in 1828 from Haywood. Named in honor of Nathaniel Macon. (A sketch of Nathaniel Macon appears elsewhere in this book.)

Madison, formed in 1851 from Buncombe and Yancey. Named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States.

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* Dobbs county was named in honor of Arthur Dobbs, one of the royal governors of North Carolina. In 1791 the county was divided into Lenoir and Glasgow, and the name of Dobbs was erased from the map.

† Named for Governor William Tryon, who defeated the Regulators. Afterwards abolished.

Martin, formed in 1774 from Halifax and Tyrrell. Named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this name would have been changed like that of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, who was governor in 1782 and again in 1790.

McDowell, formed in 1842 from Rutherford and Burke. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an active officer of the Revolution.

Mecklenburg, formed in 1762 from Anson. Named in honor of the marriage of Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg to George III., king of England. The county seat, Charlotte, one of the prettiest cities in the state, was also named in her honor. Mecklenburg county was the scene of some of the most stirring events of the Revolution.

Mitchell, formed in 1861 from Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke and McDowell. Named in honor of Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor in the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition on Mt. Mitchell, the highest mountain peak east of the Rocky Mountains, which was named in his honor, Dr. Mitchell fell from a high peak and was killed. He lies buried on the top of this lofty mountain.

Montgomery, formed in 1779 from Anson. Named in honor of the brave General Richard Montgomery, who lost his life at the battle of Quebec in 1775 while trying to conquer Canada.

Moore, formed in 1784 from Cumberland. Named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore, of Brunswick, a soldier of the Revolution, and afterwards a judge of the supreme court of the United States.

Nash, formed in 1777 from Edgecombe. Named in honor of General Francis Nash, a soldier of the Revolution who was killed while fighting under Washington at Germantown. The United States has erected a monument in his honor at the Guilford Battle-ground near Greensboro.

New Hanover, formed in 1729 from Bath. Named after Hanover, a country in Europe whose ruler became king of England with the title of George I.

Northampton, formed in 1741 from Bertie. Named in honor of George, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman. His son, Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, was high in office when Gabriel Johnston was governor of North Carolina and had the town of Wilmington named in his honor.

Onslow, formed in 1734 from Bath. Named in honor of Arthur Onslow, for more than thirty years speaker of the house of commons in the British parliament.

Orange, formed in 1752 from Granville, Johnston and Bladen. Named in honor of William of Orange, who became King William III. of England. He was one of the greatest of the kings of England and saved the English people from the tyranny of James II. His name is held in honor wherever English liberty is enjoyed.

Pamlico, formed in 1872 from Craven and Beaufort. Named after the sound of the same name which was the name of a tribe of Indians in eastern North Carolina.

Pasquotank, formed in 1672 from Albemarle. Named for a tribe of Indians in eastern Carolina.

Pender, formed in 1875 from New Hanover. Named in honor of General William D. Pender, a brave Confederate soldier who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. The last order ever given by the famous "Stonewall" Jackson on the battlefield was given to General Pender: "You must hold your ground, General Pender, you must hold your ground," he cried as he was carried off the field to die. General Pender held his ground.

Perquimans, formed in 1672 from Albemarle. Named after a tribe of Indians.

Person, formed in 1791 from Caswell. Named in honor of General Thomas Person, Revolutionary patriot, member of the council of safety, and trustee of the University. He gave a large sum of money to the University, and a building was erected in his honor called Person Hall.

Pitt, formed in 1760 from Beaufort. Named in honor of William Pitt. (See Chatham.)

Polk, formed in 1855 from Rutherford and Henderson. Named in honor of Colonel William Polk, "who rendered distinguished services in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded!"

Randolph, formed in 1779 from Guilford. Named in honor of Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the president of the first continental congress.

Richmond, formed in 1779 from Anson. Named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, principal secretary of state in William Pitt's second administration. He was a strong friend of the American colonies and made the motion in the house of lords that they be granted their independence.

Robeson, formed in 1786 from Bladen. Named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the battle of Elizabethtown, which was fought in September, 1781. By this battle the Tories in the southeastern part of the state were crushed forever. The commander of the Whigs was Colonel Thomas Brown.

Rockingham, formed in 1785 from Guilford. Named in honor of Charles Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, who was the leader of the party in the British parliament that advocated American independence. He was prime minister when the stamp act was repealed.

Rowan, formed in 1753 from Anson. Named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent leader before the Revolution, and for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston, acting governor.

Rutherford, formed in 1779 from Tryon and Burke. Named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. He led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776, and rendered other important service both in the legislature and on the battlefield.

Sampson, formed in 1784 from Duplin and New Hanover. Named in honor of Colonel John Sampson, who was a member of Governor Martin's council.

Scotland, formed in 1899 from Richmond. Named after the country of Scotland, the northern part of the island of Great Britain. Most of the people of this county are descendants of Scotch Highlanders.

Stanly, formed in 1841 from Montgomery. Named in honor of John Stanly, for many years a member of the legislature, and several times speaker of the house of commons.

Stokes, formed in 1789 from Surry. Named in honor of Colonel John Stokes, a brave soldier of the Revolution who was desperately wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre when Colonel Buford's regiment was cut to pieces by Tarleton. After the war Washington appointed him a judge of the United States court in North Carolina.

Surry, formed in 1771 from Rowan. Named in honor of Lord Surry, a prominent member of parliament who opposed the taxation of the American colonies by parliament.

Swain, formed in 1871 from Jackson and Macon. Named in honor of David L. Swain, governor of North Carolina and president of the University.

Transylvania, formed in 1861 from Henderson and Jackson. Name derived from two Latin words, "trans," across, "sylva," woods.

Tyrrell, formed in 1729 from Albemarle. Named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, who at one time was one of the lords proprietors.

Union, formed in 1842 from Anson and Mecklenburg.

Vance, formed in 1881 from Granville, Warren and Franklin. Named in honor of Zebulon B. Vance, "the Great War Governor."

Wake, formed in 1770 from Johnston, Cumberland and Orange. Named in honor of Governor Tryon's wife, whose maiden name was Wake. Some historians say that the county was named for "Esther Wake, the popular sister of Tryon's wife," but there is no reason to suppose that any such person ever existed. She is purely a creature of the imagination.

Warren, formed in 1779 from Bute and Granville. Named in honor of General Joseph Warren, a brave Massachusetts soldier who fell while fighting at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Washington, formed in 1799 from Tyrrell. Named in honor of George Washington.

Watauga, formed in 1849 from Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancey. Named after an Indian tribe.

Wayne, formed in 1779 from Dobbs and Craven. Named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers. His courage was so great as to amount almost to rashness, and his soldiers called him "Mad Anthony Wayne."

Wilkes, formed in 1777 from Surry and Burke. Named in honor of John Wilkes. Wilkes was a violent opponent of the Tory party in England, and they would not let him take his seat in parliament to which he had been elected. The Americans imagined he was suffering in the cause of liberty and named the county in his honor.

Wilson, formed in 1855 from Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, and Wayne. Named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, many times a member of the legislature from Edgecombe county, a soldier of the Mexican War, and the benefactor of the poor of his native county.

Yadkin, formed in 1850 from Surry. Name derived from the name of the Yadkin river which runs through it. It is supposed to be an Indian name.

Yancey, formed in 1833 from Burke and Buncombe. Named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, an eloquent orator, many times a member of the legislature, speaker of the state senate, and a member of congress.

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